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KUWAIT

MALTA'S MINTOFF ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT 3 SEP

LD040914 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Sep, KUNA--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arrived here late last night for an offical visit during which he will have talks with officials on the consolidation of bilateral relations. He was welcomed by heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, and a number of ministers and senior officials.

Amir Receives Mintoff

LD040916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0758 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Sep, KUNA--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, today received in his office Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff and the delegation accompanying him. There was no official information about what they discussed. Mr Mintoff is due to hold talks with the prime minister later today.

PDRY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING ON WAGES

LD042319 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting this morning with brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and premier, in the chair. This was the second meeting devoted by the council to consider remedies and measures connected with raising the wages and salaries of state workers. Brother 'Ali Asad Muthanna, member of the central committee and minister of state for the affairs of the Council of Ministers, made a statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY, in which he said:

The Council of Ministers today laid down the measures and final arrangements connected with the planning and direction of the Political Bureau providing for the Council of Ministers to take the necessary measures to raise the salaries of state workers with effect from 1 September 1979.

The brother minister explained that the Council of Ministers had given serious attention to the study presented by the minister of labor and civil service and the federation of the republics trade unions about state workers in general and in the various government systems, both military and civilian, as well as in the private sector.

Brother 'Ali Asad Muthana asserted that the measures approved by the council served to confirm what had been stressed by the documents of the YSP on improving the living, material and spiritual levels of the masses of the people and the course of their social life.

Regarding the measures passed by the Council of Ministers in connection with wages and salaries, the brother minister said that the Council of Ministers had adopted the view that wages in our country should conform with existing realities, inasmuch as wages and salaries should satisfy the workers basic needs. It also held the view that the policy of wages and the new structure should be cognizent of production norms, quality control and the organizations of channels of [word indistinct] in such a manner that the new structure of wages and salaries should constitute an incentive to the workers and give them a new momentum to continue their struggle to increase production, improve its quality and provide a constant quantity for our national economy.

The new structure would be the basis for renewed evaluation at every period and stage of our economic and social development and continuous improvement in developing the living standards and material and spiritual life of our masses.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Council of Ministers had agreed that the minimum level of basic salaries should be 20 dinars and the maximum of basic salary should be 160 dinars, in the ratio of one to eight. The council also agreed that allowances of various kinds should be disbursed provided that the real income should not exceed the ratio of 1 to 12.

The brother minister said that the Council of Ministers had passed a number of other measures and regulations to implement the decision on increasing wages and salaries.

In conclusion, Brother 'Ali Asad Muthanna, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state for the affairs of the Council of Ministers, said that the Council of Ministers had issued a statement to all the workers and toilers in our country in cooperation with the general federation of trade unions describing these measures as representing great achievements and gains which could not be attained in the past, particularly prior to the events of 22 June, during which the adventurist opportunist leftist current was eliminated. He said this had come as part of a series of measures earlier taken by the government of the revolution and which were expected to be implemented in the light of the current directives of our Yemeni Socialist Party and as realization of the tasks in the stage of the democratic national revolution in our country.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD031334 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met this morning with Lebanese Minister of Defense and Agriculture Jospeh Skaf, who is visiting the kingdom. The meeting took place at the foreign minister's office in Jidda.

They discussed the latest developments in Lebanon and the good offices being made by the government of his majesty the king of Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, who said following the meeting, in a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY, that the two men reviewed the situation in Lebanon in the light of these good offices and discussed ways to contain the problem. He adeed that the Lebanese minister acquainted Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal with the Lebanese Government's views on the question of Southern Lebanon and some other aspects of the Lebanese crisis. The Lebanese minister received full understanding and special attention from the minister of foreign affairs. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal promised that the kingdom will do all it can to insure restoration of peace and security to Lebanon, and lasting stability through cooperation with the Arab countries.

Shaykh ash-Sha'ir appealed to all Lebanese concerned with the Lebanese question to solve their differences by themselves without any foreign help, thus insuring a rapid solution of the problem, which conerns the Lebanese alone because the Lebanese are the ones who are paying dearly.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT NAVON

NC041242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Haifa, 4 Sept--President Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting with Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon when the ceremonies of the popular and official reception for As-Sadat ended.

The meeting was held at 1300 today in the Dan Carmel Hotel, where President as-Sadat will be staying during his visit to Haifa.

Situation Reviewed

NC041437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Haifa, 4 Sep--After today's meeting with Israeli President Yizhaq Navon President Anwar as-Sadat told correspondents: We reviewed the whole situation both with regard to the peace process and the bilateral relations.

His excellency said: I gave Navon my view of the situation. Most of the conversation focused on the cultural aspect and the cultural relations between the two countries.

'ALI SAYS TRIPARTITE MEETING ON SINAI SUPERVISION PLANNED

NC041921 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Asked about the issue of the UN Emergency Forces [UNEF] in Sinai, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that a tripartite meeting of Egypt, the United States and Israel will be held in Washington on 18 and 19 September to discuss this subject.

EARLY ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SANTA KATERINA EXPECTED

NC041931 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1846 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Haifa, 4 Sep--MENA has learned that President as-Sadat's visit to Haifa is expected to result in early Israeli withdrawal from the Santa Katerina area. The withdrawal is thus expected to take place on 16 November instead of 25 December, as previously agreed.

It is worth noting that this will be the second Israeli withdrawal ahead of schedule. Withdrawal from the first area, Al-'Arish, took place 1 month early.

MENA has also learned that the verbal message brought by an Israeli official to Cairo several days ago dealt with three topics: The question of the UN forces and alternatives, the withdrawal from Santa Katerina and the work of the joint committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT MAR'I INTERVIEWED BY OCTOBER MAGAZINE

NC011240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep--Presidential assistant and former speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, Sayyid Mar'i's statement to the weekly magazine OCTOBER was published in Sunday's edition. The statement dealt with several domestic and foreign questions, Egypt's Arab and international policy and its relations with the two superpowers, as well as the most important current issues.

Regarding Egypt's foreign policy, Eng Sayyid Mar'i said that Egypt makes one condition--that there should be no interference in Egypt's affairs by the United States, the Soviet Union or any European states.

He said that if the Soviet Union perceives this view, Egypt welcomes Soviet-Egyptian relations, but the most important conditions would be:

1. No interference in Egypt's policy;

2. No intelligence gathering via other embassies;

3. No attempts to disseminate various propaganda;

4. No attempts to link the leftist parties to the communist party orbit.

He affirmed that if the Soviet Union agrees to these conditions it would be possible to restore relations between the two countries.

Dealing with the events in Iran, Eng Sayyid Mar'i said that current events in Iran will lead to the army governing the country. He expressed the belief that if the present political leadership is not changed, Iran will be divided into several nationalities.

He expressed the hope that the political leadership in Iran will understand that Egypt's stand regarding the shah must be seen separately from Egypt's policy toward Iran. He noted in this connection that when Egypt invited the shah to reside there, the invitation stemmed from Egypt's gratitude for the shah's good deeds toward Egypt. He said that Egypt has actually made a distinction between the traditions and the acceptance of the shah as a person, and Egypt's relations with the Iranian people.

The presidential assistant affirmed that if some Arab countries will not change their regime, which is based on autocratic rule and suppression, the religious movements there, if not in the same way as in Iran, will in one way or another affect those regimes. He said that there are signs to this effect in Iraq and Syria.

Speaking about the Arab stand, Eng Sayyid Mar'i dealt first with the Egyptian-Saudi relations and said: The Saudi stand needs analyzing after it was shaken by the so-called Arab solidarity. The presidential assistant wondered who is gaining from the current Arab conflicts and said that not only the Palestinian question and the Palestinians, but also Lebanon are paying the price of these conflicts, as is definitely evident now.

He said that if the Saudi attitude toward Egypt changes it would improve Egypt's relations with the Gulf states and with the states under Saudi influence.

He said that Saudi Arabia has its weight in the area and in the world and nobody can deny this. He called on Saudi Arabia to use its influence regarding the Palestine question more effectively than the present way which is based on the resolutions of the rejectionist conference in Baghdad.

On Egypt's attitude toward Arab solidarity, Eng Sayyid Mar'i said that Egypt had called for Arab solidarity and Arab affiliation and had made sacrifices to every Arab country in the cause of Arab solidarity.

He noted in this respect Egypt's stand regarding the revolutions in Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Algeria and Libya and the Palestinian question and said that Egypt is the only country which paid the price for the Palestinian question without anything in return, and Egypt is the only country which has no organization within the PLO.

Speaking about the Arab League, the presidential assistant said: We lament the Arab League as the symbol of Arab solidarity. In substance such solidarity is nonexistent. He said that the stages of Arab action, duties and commitments of each state must always be defined. What had happened was that we adopted political or economic resolutions that were never implemented.

On the formation of an Arab parliament similar to the European Parliament to discuss the Arab problems in a civilized parliamentary way, Sayyid Mar'i said that Arab parliaments and real Arab opinions must first be established. The idea is difficult to implement or may be premature.

On relations between the Iraqi and Syrian Ba'thists, Eng Sayyid Mar'i made a comparison of the conditions of the unity between Egypt and Syria and between Iraq and Syria and noted that the Egyptian-Syrian unity was far better than that of Iraq and Syria.

He said that Syria and Iraq were merging while both conceal a dagger to stab the other. Engineer Mar'i believes that the events will lead to considerable ministerial changes in Iraq and Syria.

He said that the Syrian and Iraqi regimes can only survive by force and suppression. He noted in this respect that Iraq was encouraging the communist party and at the same time scheming against it and that Syria seeks first closer relations with the Soviet Union and then understanding with the United States. He said the United States has been giving aid to Syria and that there is understanding and permanent communication between them.

He said that in contrast to other Arab countries, Egypt has clear vision and a firm strategy.

On the Egyptian-Palestinian relations, Eng Sayyid Mar'i said that Egypt did not err against the Palestinians' rights in tackling the Palestinian question. Egypt wanted to put the Palestinians on the beginning of the road. Egypt considers the current negotiations for autonomy as the beginning, whereas the Palestinians regard this as the end.

He noted that all this can be resolved and that an understanding can be reached on the differences over the Palestinian question. He said that Egypt constitutes an assisting and contributing factor for the Arab cause as a whole including the Palestinian question.

He stressed that the Palestinians are the influential side in their own cause and the ones to accept or reject, as nobody has the right to impose any conditions on them.

Eng Sayyid Mar'i said that Egypt rejects all abuses and defamation which are ultimately against the interests of Egypt or the Arab people.

Concluding his interview, Engineer Mar'i dealt with the questions of domestic development, the policy of liberation, the role of the People's Assembly in time of peace and other internal issues.

PRIME MINISTER MUSTAFA KHALIL 'INDISPOSED' 1 SEP

NC011908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1848 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text- Cairo, 1 Sep--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has deputized Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih to attend the second session of discussions scheduled to be held with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher this evening.

The prime minister has also cancelled all his appointments for today, because he is suffering from influenza with a fever of up to 39 degrees. The doctors have advised him to have complete rest for 4 days.

PETROLEUM MINISTER HILAL ANNOUNCES LOWER OIL PRODUCTION

NC021325 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] After his meeting with the Israeli energy minister in Abu Rudays last Thursday, Petroleum Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal stated that no final agreement has been reached so far on taking over or buying the equipment in the 'Ulamah oilfield. He added that he had explained to the Israeli minister that current oil production from the 'Ulamah oilfield exceeds by far the proper technical average. He said that as soon as Egypt takes over the oilfield, it will lower production from 38,000 barrels per day to 20,000 barrels per day, and perhaps even less--in accordance with technical research carried out on the oilfield with the knowledge of Egyptian technicians. This means that the proper average production from the oilfield is 1 million tons annually.

AL-WATAN REPORTS CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION IN ARMY

JN040913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Sept--The Egyptian authorities have arrested 11 officers, including a high-ranking officer, in the wake of the discovery of a clandestine organization in the Egyptian Army.

Kuwait AL-WATAN reports today that the discovery of the organization prompted As-Sadat to interrupt his seclusion last month.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper said that Egyptian Air Force officers refused to receive Zionist War Minister Weizman at their air base during his recent visit to Egypt.

Further Report

LD041248 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Sep, KUNA--AL-WATAN reports today that Egyptian authorities recently discovered a secret organization opposing As-Sadat inside the army. In a special report from Cairo, the paper attributes to informed sources the claim that 11 officers, among them a senior officer, were arrested and that a leaflet was distributed among a number of officers criticizing As-Sadat's visit to Israel at a time when the nonalined summit is being held. The paper says that the discovery made As-Sadat abandon his "seclusion" 3 days after he declared it--at the start of Ramadan--and led him to entrust his vice president with the tasks of his post.

AL-WATAN says the university professors boycotted a meeting with Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yadin and that air force officers refused to receive Israeli Defense Minister Weizman at the main air force base. This was why As-Sadat asked Weizman to visit the naval base in Alexandria.

AKHIR SA'AH AFFIRMS CONTACTS WITH WEST BANK PALESTINIANS

NC050748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0718 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep--The AKHIR SA'AH Magazine published here today affirms that intensive contacts are underway with prominent Palestinian notables in the West Bank and Gaza Strip aimed at reaching an agreement on a unified view of the concept of full autonomy.

The magazine says that Egypt will present this view during the sixth round of the autonomy negotiations in Alexandria in the middle of September.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA

NC040736 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM highlights the disturbances that took place in Syria yesterday and which spread to the city of Tartus. The biggest oil refinery in Syria is located in Tartus, and it is the most important port for refining and exporting oil in Syria.

AL-AHRAM says that Syrian forces were forced to close the ports of Latakia and Tartus after sending in a commando unit loyal to Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The unit clashed with people participating in the demonstrations staged by the Alawite sect to which President al-Asad belongs. The clashes resulted in scores of deaths and injuries.

AL-AHRAM points to reports by observers that the spread of rebellion to the Alawite sect augurs further disturbances and instability. This rebellion clearly indicates that the Ba'thist regime in Syria is unable to maintain.

AL-AKHBAR CALLS FOR SYRIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD031449 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Aug 79 P 6 LD

[Editorial: "Lebanon's Predicament and the Baghdad Conspiracy"]

[Excerpts] The Security Council yesterday began its meetings to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon at the request of Lebanon's UN ambassador. The French Government declared its support for Lebanon's request for the meeting and condemned all acts of violence against Lebanon and its institutions.

The Lebanese Government has long been appealing to the Arab rulers to shoulder their historical and national responsibility for alleviating the tragedies and sufferings of southern Lebanon. But those who met in Baghdad to adopt resolutions against Egpyt have done nothing for the Lebanese tragedy that they claimed was the subject of their discussions and "historic" resolutions.

Lebanon had specifically taken part in the Baghdad conference to raise the problem of the south and to obtain aid from the participating countries for the relief of the inhabitants of the south who had suffered destruction and dispersion.

But the conferees, as usual, adopted their "resolutions" and wound up their meeting without implementing what they decided upon except with regard to boycotting Egypt.

Easing the sufferings of the Lebanese people, the prime victim of the tragedy in the south, begins with the evacuation of the Syrian occupation forces from Lebanese territory, because the Lebanese tragedy began with the Syrian interference in Lebanon's internal affairs when Hafiz al-Asad decided to consider Lebanon a Syrian province and to impose the Syrian Ba'th Party agents as commanders and leaders in the Lebanese political establishment.

The Lebanese tragedy became even more acute when the [Iraqi] At-Tikriti Ba'th Party and the [Syrian] 'Alawite Ba'th Party decided to turn Lebanon into a field for their conflict and fighting. None of the colleagues who participated with the At-Tikritis and the 'Alawites in hatching the "Baghdad conspiracy" has raised his voice against their plotting against Lebanon and the integrity of its people and territory. Nevertheless they are continuing with their cheating and deceit in the name of Arabism--of which, in fact, they are the fiercest enemies.

23 JULY URGES REASSESSMENT OF ARAB ATTITUDE TO USSR

LD311405 London 23 JULY in Arabic 27 Aug 79 pp 17, 18 LD

[Nur as-Sayyid article: "Where Is the Way?"]

[Excerpts] Further to my article last week about the "European initiative" [on the Palestinian problem] which is suddenly being discussed in the press; it must be said that this initiative is no more than a U.S. attempt to outflank the Arab stand rejecting the separate peace agreement between Israel and As-Sadat's regime.

It must also be said that only united Arabs can force Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories or to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The question being asked by every Arab citizen is how can the Arab nation build up its strength in order to restore its rights?

The Arab nation is suffering from disruption as well as from disturbances and conflicts, both public and secret. Imperialism is encouraging these conflicts in order to consolidate its domination of the area and preserve Israeli military superiority. It was this disruption that enabled As-Sadat to renege and to commit the treason of separate peace. But As-Sadat did not imagine that his action would be a motive for the Arab nation to overcome its disputes, unite its ranks and stand solidly in the face of the fierce imperialist onslaught.

But mere unity is not enough to enable us to face the serious situation. We very much need to build an adequate military capability to resist the enemy.

Western Europe, as I have already said, cannot be an adequate source for arming the Arab armies sufficiently. The world today has only two major sources of armaments--the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S. role of supporting and guaranteeing Israeli superiority is a known fact. Moreover, the United States makes no bones about its threats to the Arabs and to the Arab national interests.

Therefore, the only conceivable option is that the Arab nation should reassess its attitude toward the Soviet Union without fear or hesitation. The Arab nation's reassessment of its attitude should be based on the following proven facts:

1. That international detente and the SALT agreement do not and will not abolish the conflict between the two superpowers that has been going on from the end of World War II and to this day. This conflict will continue in the future, although it may assume different forms and tactics that vary as the stages of the conflict itself vary.

2. That the United States has the biggest interests in the Middle East. Time and again the United States has shown its intention to preserve these interests through domination and the use of force rather than through bargaining and mutual interests.

3. That the Soviet Union is concerned to indirectly harm U.S. interests and influence anywhere in the world, depending on the priorities of Soviet strategy and the importance of the area concerned to U.S. strategy.

4. That the Soviet Union has been foremost among the friends siding with the Arabs in their military and political struggle against Israel. It gave the greatest support for the valiant Egyptian Army in crossing the canal under the command of hero Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din as-Shadhili. A historic victory was achieved thanks to Soviet arms.

5. That cooperation and dealings with the Soviet Union do not mean that we will become the target of attempts to impose a certain ideology on us. The Nasirite experiment has shown that it is possible to deal with the Soviet Union on an equal footing, as a friend and without political or ideological conditions. The Soviet Union did not dictate any terms to Egypt in return for its great assistance during the most critical moments our country has experienced, despite the ideological differences between the Soviets and ourselves.

6. That the Soviet Union will benefit from supporting the Arab effort in that it will undermine the U.S. influence in an area vital to U.S. worldwide strategy.

Therefore, if we apply the just and honest principle in which we believe, namely, that "we befriend those who befriend us and profess enmity toward those who antagonize us," then our national interests oblige us to reassess our relations with the Soviet Union despite all our reservations about the Soviet ideology.

As-Sadat himself, despite his unconditional surrender to the United States, has learned from experience that there are two superpowers in the world and not just one. The fact that the peace treaty he signed with the enemy is faltering has probably taught him that the United States does not hold 99 percent of the cards in a solution; as he has often stupidly asserted. The real solution has been and will remain in the hands of the valiant Arab nation and its friends.

We not only need to build up Arab military strength as individual countries, but also definitely need to build mutual trust between all the Arab regimes--a trust that would make it possible to station unified Arab military forces on the confrontation lines. Any differences among the Arab regimes in the present circumstances will not lead to victory for one regime over another, but will threaten the existence of all regimes and end the Arab nation's hopes.

A word remains to be said about the principal Arab power in the conflict; namely, the Egyptian power. The first priority and task of Egypt's battle for unity and battle to resist the enemy is to contain and topple the traitorous and dissident regime and to unleash the people's struggle potential so that the Egyptian masses can assume their rightful and historical place in the ranks of the Arab struggle.

ATH-THAWRAH ON SOVIET, U.S., ZIONIST EFFORTS IN RED SEA

LD311013 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 20 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Barzan Ibrahim at-Tikriti article: "The Red Sea: A Vital Extension for Arab Territories"]

[Excerpts] The Red Sea is of distinctive strategic importance politically, economically and militarily. This importance stems from the fact that it is the shortest sea route linking the West to the East, and the link between the Mediterranean on the one hand and the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean via Suez and the Bab el Mandeb Strait on the other.

The major powers began turning their attention to this area after the opening of the Suez Canal, when these countries began to entrench themselves in vital areas that would serve their strategies and to strike a strategic balance. Therefore, the area became the scene of many political crises that erupted from time to time and often led to military clashes. Probably one important objective of the foreign influence--direct or otherwise--is to find ways to secure political means whereby the regimes overlooking this sea can be contained, or at least a continued relationship of self-interest with them can be insured. The key elements to the international conflict in this area are as follows:

1. The Soviet Union: After Soviet policy suffered some sort of a setback in the northern part of the Red Sea because of the deterioration of Soviet-Egyptian-Sudanese relations, the Soviets turned their attention more seriously toward the southern part of the sea. In the meantime, Somali-Soviet relations grew and developed after President Mohamed Siad Barre took over power in Somalia. As a result, the Soviets obtained several naval facilities on the Somali coast, particularly in the port of Berbera. The Soviets also tried to establish developed relations with South Yemen with a view to insuring a major influence on the Strait of Bab el Mandeb. In the recent past, the Soviets have been able to arrange the international situation in Aden in accordance with their future plans since Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali was removed from office.

Nevertheless, Soviet policy also suffered a setback in Somalia following the outbreak of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict in Ogaden in 1977 when the Soviets preferred to side with Mengistu against Somalia and the Eritrean revolution. This is because crushing this revolution would enable Ethiopia to tightly control the southern approach to the Red Sea. For this reason we now see the Soviet Union opposing independence for Eritrea and completely ignoring our Arab people's just struggle in Eritrea.

2. The United States: The United States has consolidated both its military presence and its political influence in the areas adjacent to the Red Sea since developing its important base on Diego Garcia--a strategic position from which it controls the approaches to the Arabian gulf and the southern end of the Red Sea--as insurance against possible disruption of the international strategic balance. Meanwhile, in order to insure its interests, the United States has sought to do the following:

To preserve those countries overlooking the Red Sea with which it has strong relations and to strive to gradually make them serve its own immediate and long-term interests out of fear of Soviet activities and after the lesson of what happened to the Haile Selassie regime in Ethiopia.

To pursue a policy critically balanced between its relations with the Arabs and its special relations with the Zionist enemy, and to create blocs and an axis for a political offensive, as in the case of Camp David which has led to the establishment of an Egyptian-Zionist axis for control of the Suez Canal.

Not satisfied with this, the United States recently resorted to threats of direct military occupation of the area--which goes to show that the U.S. administration realized the effect and danger that the unanimity of the Arab will has on the future of its exploiting presence in the Arab area in general.

3. The Zionist enemy: The Zionist enemy is also aware of the strategic significance of the Red Sea and its effect on the Zionist expansionist strategy in general, as well as on the so-called security of this entity in view of the fact that the majority of the countries overlooking it are Arab countries involved in the conflict with it.

For this reason, the Zionist enemy has intensified its activities to insure maximum benefits from this waterway, and has sought to establish economic relations with some African and Asian countries. Accordingly, the Zionist enemy resorted to the policy of military occupation of some important islands in this sea and sought to preserve and cooperate with Haile Selassie's Ethiopian regime. During this time, the Zionist entity was able to consolidate its presence on some of the islands close to the Bab el Mandeb strait that controls international shipping traffic.

The Arab Role in the Red Sea

The Arab nation has suffered and is still suffering greatly because of foreign interference in the area, particularly since the major powers have sought to exploit and to deepen Arab political differences and to turn them into acute regional conflicts in certain cases.

In light of this, all the Arab countries, particularly the countries overlooking the Red Sea, are responsible for developing an Arab strategy aimed at keeping the area out of international conflicts and to preserve Arab sovereignty over the Red Sea.

Several attempts have been made in this regard, including the conference of countries overlooking the Red Sea held from 15-16 July 1972 at the invitation of Saudi Arabia. The conference in question led to important results, including the establishment of the need to preserve the natural resources of the Red Sea seabed, which are the legitimate right of these countries. This was followed by the Ta'izz conference of 23 March 1973 in which four Arab countries (the two Yemens, Sudan and Somalia) took part and at which the four heads of state agreed on the need to preserve peace in the Red Sea.

The idea of setting up an Arab deterrent force to protect the Red Sea was once proposed with the aim of confronting any foreign influence, but it never materialized.

It is clear that all such attempts have been lacking in clarity of purpose and failed to adopt national interest as the basis for Arab action. Therefore, we find that these attempts have failed to produce a unified Arab policy to match foreign activities in the area.

Therefore, we believe that it is the duty of the Arab countries to step up and intensify their activities collectively in order to pursue a clearly defined Arab policy vis-a-vis current developments, particularly the fierce imperialist offensive against the Arab destiny. This matter is exceptionally important in view of the needs of domestic and national security and particularly in view of the gains that imperialism has achieved for its foster child Israel through the separate peace treaty.

Here we must point out this country's principled policy in this regard. This policy rejects the foreign policies that aim at using the Arab area in general as a sphere of their influence and a field for conflicts. This applies particularly to the Red Sea in view of its direct effect on our national security.

Therefore, we believe that the adoption of a comprehensive strategy would insure the development and enhance the effectiveness of the Arab political powers on both the regional and international levels and, consequently, preserve Arab rights in this vital area. We also believe that because some of the Arab countries are holding aloof from the course of current and future events they will lose much of their standing and therefore, their defense positions will, in the words of comrade Saddam Husayn, "shift from the outer perimeter to the inside perimeter" in our battle of destiny against the enemies of our nation, the foremost of which is world Zionism.

ARGENTINE ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN041159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 September--Argentine Minister of State for Energy Affairs Daniel Brunella arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement upon arrival, Brunella said he will discuss with oil ministry officials ways of developing cooperation in the oil field, of exchanging technical know-how and of consolidating economic relations between Iraq and Argentina.

AMMAN RADIO DENIES CHANGE IN STAND TOWARD PEACE

JN041719 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Commentary]

[Text] On the eve of As-Sadat's third visit to Israel, the Egyptian and Israeli propaganda media have begun to unleash a concentrated propaganda campaign with the aim of dividing the Arab position which opposes the Camp David agreements, by casting doubts on the Jordanian stand.

We know that past and current campaigns and the campaigns that will follow have not and will not affect the Jordanian stand because it is not based on changing factors but rather, it stems from the principle of Jordan's genuine affiliation with the Arab nation and from Jordan's clear vision vis-a-vis the Zionist menace against the Arab homeland, as well as from Jordan's belief in a just and durable peace based on right, international law and the UN resolutions. The entire matter in our view is nothing but another desperate attempt by the Camp David sides to peddle the autonomy design, which only means continuing Israeli occupation through dividing the Arab ranks and sowing discord among the Baghdad summit states.

According to Israeli radio, the BBC correspondent cited diplomatic sources in Cairo as saying that Jordan has not closed the door to joining the negotiations with Egypt, the United States and Israel. In another report, Israeli radio claimed that Jordan has begun contacts with some moderate Palestinians on the possibility of participating in the negotiations currently taking place on Palestinian autonomy. It is ironic that the Israeli interior minister, who is the head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy negotiations, participates in this campaign by claiming that he has reasonable cause to believe that Jordan might soon join the process of the peace negotiations.

Yosef Burg's claim is no different in form and content than the claim made earlier by Robert Strauss, head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations, last month. It seems that As-Sadat himself believed the Israeli radio claims and those of the Israeli interior minister and alleged diplomatic sources in Cairo. So on the eve of leaving for Haifa, he announced that the aim of his talks with Begin is to reach a quick and final settlement of the Jerusalem issue and Palestinian autonomy before the end of this year.

The objective of the campaign of deception and misinformation is not only to divide the opposing Arab position, but also goes beyond that to include joint Egyptian-Israeli deception and an unprecedented self-deception as far as As-Sadat, Begin, Burg and Strauss are concerned.

What seems clear from the new propaganda campaign, in addition to the suspect contacts which the Israeli Foreign Ministry is making with certain citizens in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is that Egypt, the United States and Israel have realized more than at any other time before that they are in a defensive position after failing to achieve progress--which was impossible to achieve--in resolving the Palestine issue.

The Baghdad summit states have certainly forced the Camp David sides to retreat to such a defensive position. The counterattack by the Camp David sides at this phase in particular will not lead to any results, because it was the Camp David agreements which led to the failure of the three-sided negotiations, not the opposing position adopted by the Baghdad summit states.

It is also evident that the role played by the United States in Camp David and subsequent negotiations had led to a deadlock in the negotiations, because Washington has not played the role of a neutral third party as it claims, or the role of full partner, as As-Sadat claims, but has played the role of a second party, committed to the strategic Zionist position in the Middle East.

Therefore, all efforts made by the three sides on all levels will not pave the way for resolving the Arab issue because such a solution is not included in the Camp David agreements. On the contrary, these efforts will contribute to complicating the crisis and providing Israel the opportunity to consolidate its occupation of Arab lands and to enable Israel to continue its acts of violence and terror against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

AR-RA'Y ON CARTER'S REMARKS ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JN010754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the statement that U.S. President Jimmy Carter made yesterday and in which he said that during their official talks with him, not a single Arab official asked for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--contrary to the announced Arab stand in this connection--the newspaper AR-RA'Y say nobody can ignore the statement made by President Carter. What the U.S. President said implies that the Arab officials say one thing to the Palestinians and another to the U.S. administration. This is a false implication that cannot be ignored. On this basis, it might be useful to remind Washington of several basic facts that the entire world knows about:

1. The Arab commitment to the fact that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that their right to self-determination on their soil is a frank, firm and irrevocable commitment. All official talks held with the U.S. administration stand witness to this.

2. The U.S. administration and the international community know that the reason which prompted the Arab states that reject the Camp David course, to avoid being involved in this course, is that it does not guarantee the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state. Furthermore, the Arab states that reject this suspect course have opposed and continue to oppose the crippled self-administration scheme whose purpose is to preoccupy the Palestinian people. These facts are confirmed in the talks held with various U.S. envoys who toured the area on various levels.

3. Negotiations on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is the PLO's affair. The PLO is the only party with whom negotiations can be held in this matter. The Arab countries have always asked Washington to recognize the PLO and hold a dialog with it. However, the U.S. administration continues to refuse this by implementing Kissinger's pledge to Israel as a price for the second disengagement agreement in Sinai.

4. It is the U.S. administration that has rejected and continues to reject the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This stand has been confirmed by President Carter himself on more than one occasion.

5. This U.S. stand cannot be passed on to the Arab states by implying that not a single Arab official has asked for the establishment of a Palestinian state during talks with the U.S. administration. The Arab states that refused to be involved in the Camp David process have always been determined to have the PLO as the only party permitted to hold negotiations on all matters relating to the Palestinian people's affairs, including the establishment of an independent state.

Even if it were true that the Arab officials have not raised the subject of establishing such a state in their talks with the U.S. administration, the reason for this is to confirm the PLO's prerogatives, since it is the only party that is entitled to hold negotiations on this subject, and to avoid any behavior that implies that the Palestinian issue can be dealt with without the participation of its sole and legitimate representative.

Thus it is not permissible to insinuate that the Arab international stand on the Palestinians differs from the Arab stand during official talks. Thanks to their long experience, suffering and understanding of the Arab stand, which refuses to be involved in the Camp David process, the Palestinian people are mature enough to be protected from false insinuations whose purpose may be to drive a wedge between these struggling people and their Arab brethren.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

JN031529 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 Sep--Jordan and the DPRK signed a cultural exchange program today for the years 1979-1980. According to the program, the two countries will exchange delegations and experts in the fields of education and agriculture, so that each can become acquainted with the other's achievements and experiences in these areas.

The program also provides for strengthening scientific and educational relations, exchanging information, publications and information delegations, strengthening relations in the fields of literature, arts, publications and the press. Exchanging films and sports delegations, and establishing book, painting and handicraft exhibitions as well as friendly sports matches.

The program was signed by Dr. Hanna 'Awdah, president of the Jordanian Planning Council and by the DPRK ambassador in Amman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STEADFASTNESS TO MEET ON 9 SEP

JN041208 Doha QNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 Sep--The QNA correspondent has learned that the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting Steadfastness will meet in Amman this Sunday. The QNA correspondent has learned that the committee will discuss the implementation of issues connected with the steadfastness of Arab citizens in the occupied territories. The Committee will also discuss the visit of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. The visit is scheduled to take place this month.

ARAB, FOREIGN AMBASSADORS TOUR SOUTH

JN041435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1402 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 September--Halim Fayyad, governor of southern Lebanon, has declared that four major cities in southern Lebanon--Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Bint Jubayl and Al-Khiyam--have become "debris inhabited by ghosts" due to Zionist aggression. During his meeting today with the Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited to Lebanon, Fayyad said that due to Zionist bombardment, 200,000 persons were evicted, 7,000 houses were destroyed, and 15,000 houses were heavily damaged. Fayyad said that 300 civilians, including women and children, were killed due to Zionist aggression while well over 2,000 civilians were wounded.

During a tour of the southern Lebanese areas that were the target of aggression, the ambassadors saw the destruction and damage inflicted on these areas.

Ambassador Dean Faces Protests

NC041545 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] A group of ambassadors have arrived in Sidon to see the aftermath of the recent Israeli operations against the south. The ambassadors encountered a group of local inhabitants, who told U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean: You are the ones who are providing Israel with weapons! The ambassadorial tour was held up for about 1 hour.

'ALAWITES REPLACED WITH SUNNITES IN DETERRENT FORCES

NC050840 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 5 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Has the recent peaceful atmosphere in Beirut merely been to cover up the disturbed atmosphere in Syria? The Syrian deterrent forces and the armed Palestinian barriers are now activating the traditional axes in the Lebanese capital. Intensive gunfire and bursts of machinegun fire have continued to be directed at the areas of the markets, Pigalle, Empire, Martyrs Square and neighboring areas from the Syrian and armed Palestinian positions.

The question arising in the minds of observers in Beirut, Damascus and the various other Arab capitals is this: Is the current security situation in Syria similar to the security situation that prevailed in Lebanon when the incidents began in 1975? What prompts this question is the fact that the Syrian military leadership is working to rid itself of the Sunnite military units and to replace them by units of 'Alawite officers and soldiers, particularly in the towns where there has been agitation against the Syrian Ba'th regime. Information received by the Voice of Lebanon indicates that a plan aimed at replacing the Syrian 'Alawite forces in Lebanon by Sunnite forces has been implemented. The Syrian military command in Damascus has transferred the Sunnite officers and soldiers to Lebanon and stationed them in the Al-Biqa' area, in particular, recalling the 'Alawite officers and soldiers to Syria to the areas of the clashes and disturbances--Latakia, Aleppo, Homs, Hamah and Tartus.

It has also been reported that President Hafiz al-Asad intimated that he has no confidence in the Sunnite leadership in the disturbed Syrian towns, and that he is of the opinion that only the 'Alawite soldiers can keep the peace.

DOZENS REPORTED DEAD IN SECTARIAN STRIFE IN NORTH

LD021414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] And now a late story, just in from David (Essel):

(?The story is from) Syria and it concerns a serious uprising which has swept the north of the country, involving members of the Sunnite and 'Alawite sects. They were sparked off by the murder of an 'Alawite religious leader by the Muslim brotherhood. The 'Alawites are of course, a minority faith in Syria and President al-Asad is himself a member. Latakia in the north has been sealed off, a curfew has been declared and is enforced by Syrian (?armor). Dozens of civilians are dead and many Sunnites have been arrested.

Now these reports come from diplomatic sources in northern Syria and the riots appear to be directed against Al-Asad's regime, which has its power based in Damascus, Aleppo and Homs. Now they have spread to the 'Alawite stronghold of Latakia. The Syrian air force is on high alert ready to bomb the sources of agitation and thus break the Muslim Brotherhood putsch against the regime. The Muslim Brotherhood members have been running the biggest fight against Al-Asad and they are responsible for many of the attacks throughout the country since the spring of this year. Observers say that if the riots spread to other towns on the Syrian coast, Al-Asad's regime will face its most serious challenge so far. Now Al-Asad is, of course, at the nonalined conference in Havana but because of events in Syria he may return at any moment.

Further Report

NC041702 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] After Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, Syrian Interior Minister 'Adnan Dabbagh today confirmed what the Voice of Lebanon had reported about security developments in a number of Syrian towns. The interior minister said that last Thursday and Friday, there was an attempt to foment sedition in Latakia, resulting in the death of a number of innocent people.

Reports reaching the Voice of Lebanon from Syria--as well as Arab and foreign diplomatic reports--confirm that last week's incidents in Latakia and Tartus were more serious than admitted by Dr Bilal and Minister Dabbagh, who did not go into detail.

According to the latest reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, there is political and security turmoil in Homs as a result of the 'Alawite practices against the Sunnites, especially the activities of the special squad, which has been daily increasing the number of roadblocks throughout Homs.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM INTERVIEWED BY AN-NAHAR

JN021448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has said that by continuing its military operations in southern Lebanon, Israel aims at evacuating the south in order to allow for its own expansion, since it wants territory without inhabitants. It also hopes to complicate the Lebanese internal situation, because the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of people into Lebanon from the south would create political, social and economic problems.

This in turn would create obstacles to the search for a solution to the Lebanese internal situation. In addition, it aims at physically liquidating the Palestinians by complicating the situation in Lebanon and by trying to place the region on the verge of an explosion, through its attempts to clash with Syria. In an interview published in today's edition of the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, citing its correspondent in Havana, Khaddam said that these aims fall within the framework of the two Camp David accords, because there is a U.S.-Israeli agreement to create certain political and nonpolitical changes in the region. The aggression against southern Lebanon lies within this context.

Replying to a question about the Arab silence in regard to the events in southern Lebanon, the deputy prime minister said: We cannot say there is an Arab silence, but if the question pertains to us in Syria, I would like to say that Syria helps in one way or another in facing the aggression in the south. If the question pertains to other Arab states, I can say that all these states have adopted clear stands on this aggression. What is required is a practical demonstration of these stands. Khaddam added: We believe that the Lebanese Government's call for an Arab meeting is both constructive and justified, because at such a meeting the Arab political stand could be translated into a practical stand that can help confront the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. He said: Lebanon called for an Arab summit and it is important that such a meeting be held, whether on the summit or a lesser level. We, of course, support the Lebanese call because such a meeting is necessary and would be useful.

In reply to a question on the continuing impact of the Baghdad summit, Khaddam said: No steadfastness and confrontation front conference was held after the Baghdad Summit. We can now say that the entire Arab nation is a front of steadfastness and confrontation against As-Sadat.

Replying to a question about the possibility of holding a new Arab summit, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs said: It was decided at the Baghdad summit to hold an Arab summit annually. This summit is supposed to be held next fall. We believe that implementation of the Baghdad resolutions on convening a summit is necessary to implement previous resolutions and to lay down the principles of the new stage, in order to consolidate the Baghdad resolutions, tighten the grip against the Egyptian regime and strengthen the material and moral Arab stand in confronting the Camp David agreements. The paper notes that Khaddam attacked the U.S. policy in the Middle East, saying: the United States, which made plans for Camp David and for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, has created a large obstacle to the attainment of a just and lasting peace, especially as it considers Israel--which exercises aggression against the Arab nation--to be part of the United States. This cannot be a positive factor in promoting relations between Washington and the Arabs.

Regarding the possibility of a U.S.-Palestinian dialog, Khaddam said: I do not think there is such a possibility because the United States is committed to a certain policy--the Camp David policy. Any dialog within the framework of this policy would be a decisive and fatal blow to the Palestinian cause. He added that dialog with the United States is another link in the Camp David chain. Therefore, any dialog between the PLO and the United States before the cancellation of Camp David and the downfall of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty would not be in the interest of the Palestinian cause. The PLO and 'Arafat have rejected such a dialog. We view the United States as an enemy to the Palestinian people.

Regarding the suspension of Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs said: The majority approves of suspending Egypt's membership in the movement. The contacts we have made with these states confirmed their support for the Arab countries. Now we are seeking to reach an agreement in viewpoints on this topic, in order to secure an overwhelming majority.

TISHRIN VIEW CARTER'S REMARKS ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JN030727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's allegations that not a single Arab leader with whom he has met had asked for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, TISHRIN says that such allegations are a bombshell to sow discord in Arab ranks which collectively reject the Camp David plot. The paper adds that these allegations constitute a desperate attempt by the Camp David sides to drag the Palestinians to the negotiating table with the Zionist enemy.

TISHRIN says: Although several Palestinian leaders and officials have replied to Carter's statements and although the Palestinian stand is clear and frank in rejecting such exposed intrigues and impudent calls, we still have to point out that the cause, which the Camp David sides are trying to solve in order to guarantee their interests, entrench the Zionist usurpation of the occupied Arab territories and create a suitable atmosphere for their hostile role, is one that belongs to the nation, its presence and future and does not belong to a country or side.

The Camp David sides have tackled this cause by means of a separate solution. They have also tried to tackle it on many occasions with more than one side but failed to achieve any solution. Now that Egypt is out of the Arab nation's fold, these sides are trying to find separate solutions with other sides. They are trying desperately with the Palestinians in an attempt to drag in the rest of the Arab countries. These attempts however are doomed to failure. They are playing with fire in this part of the world, although they know how explosive it is and despite their knowledge of the dangers that might result from its explosion.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says that they should realize that this cause is one of a nation whose land is usurped, part of its holy places violated, its wealth usurped and all its aspirations for a free future blown up. Therfore, any solution for this cause should stem from this reality and should guarantee justice by restoring the land and rights to their owners.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING VISIT BY PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD031946 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A communique has been issued on the visit to our country of a French Communist Party [PCF] delegation led by party Secretary General Georges Marchais. The communique stresses that this visit enabled Georges Marchais to see a number of the achievements of the People's Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the social, cultural and other fields. He was also able to conduct important political talks.

FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais had a long and cordial meeting during which they discussed major issues of common interest. In-depth talks took place between the FLN delegation led by Mohamed Saleh Yahiaoui, member of the Politburo and party coordinator, and the PCF delegation led by Mr Georges Marchais. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity, which characterizes the state of relations between the two parties.

The two parties stressed that they will consolidate their contribution to efforts to make imperialism retreat in the world. They expressed their satisfaction with the meeting of the liberation, democratic and progressive forces to [word indistinct] the new developments in the people's struggle against the tactics of imperialism, which is doing its utmost to provoke a confrontation in order to save its rule represented by domination, the exploitation of workers and peoples, and neocolonialist plundering. In this respect, the two parties renewed their solidarity with the oil-producing and raw material-producing countries in their struggle to control their national resources and again imperialist threats and usurpation through inflation and [word indistinct].

Both parties paid special attention to the question of democracy in political and economic international relations. They agree that it is not possible to do away with this democracy and still guarantee the right of all peoples to independence, national sovereignty, social development and democratic progress. This democracy is also necessary in order to march forward with detente so that [few words indistinct] to reduce arms and for disarmament; for security and equality; and for fruitful cooperation among all nations.

The two parties saluted the role being played by the nonalined group and its contribution to the resolution of international problems. The communique stresses the need to exert every effort in order to transform the Mediterranean basin into an area of peace and mutual cooperation.

With regard to the situation in northwest Africa and the Middle East, the two parties renewed their solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the Saharan people for self-determination and national independence under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. They strongly condemned the Moroccan aggression and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Morocco's occupying forces from all Saharan territory.

The communique also stresses their solidarity with the PLO; which is recognized internationally as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. They stressed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without the implementation of the UN resolutions; particularly those concerning the established national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their own state. The two parties condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the damage that has been done to its national integrity. They especially condemned attempts to partition Lebanon.

Brother Chadli Bendjedid and Mr Georges Marchais also discussed relations between France and Algeria in the light of recent developments. It is common knowledge that the remarks and suggestions that appeared in the PCP-FLN statement of 14 December 1977 are still valid with regard to the deterioration of cooperation between the two countries; the policy France is pursuing toward Africa; and the situation that has been created regarding Algerian immigration in France. It has been agreed to hold a special meeting between the two parties at a high level in order to clarify those actions that are to be escalated in order to put an end to a state of affairs that is contrary to the interests of the two peoples and countries.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS PROTECTION OF REVOLUTION

LD030224 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the meeting which President Chadli Benjedid chaired in order to study the general social situation in the country and in the large cities in particular; and also to combat the social ills from which the cities are suffering which harm both the country and the citizens, and in accordance with the president's directions, a 6-hour meeting was held Sunday at [word indistinct] Yusuf Palace under Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and party coordinator, and Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister. Attending the meeting were Khaldi Hasani; member of the Central Committee and head of the Liaison Department for party organizations, the director of national security, the commander of the national gendarmerie; the party national [word indistinct] of the Algiers region; wali of Algiers; the secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior; the commander of the military region; and the chairman of the [word indistinct] people's council.

Practical measures to implement the directions of the president were discussed at the meeting and a number of important decisions were made. In this respect, the governorates' councils and the councils of municipal coordination were given vast authorities and important facilities to take all the necessary measures to protect the revolution and the citizen and to combat all social ills and pests and to destroy the parasitic elements which impede the march of the revolution and harm the security and dignity of the citizen.

The country's political leadership is determined to go forward in protecting the gains of the revolution and to strike with an iron fist at any one who lets himself be seduced to trifle with the principles and choices of the revolution or who engages in selfish aims which harm the reputation of the country and hinder the effort to develop. The leadership will never hesitate to inflict stern punishment on deviators and skeptical people, regardless of the degree of responsibility they shoulder.

SECURITY FORCES ORDERED TO CLEAN UP ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS

LD042304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mohamed Abdel Ghani, member of the Political Bureau and premier, in his capacity as interior minister today chaired an important meeting at the government palace devoted to implementation of the instructions given by the president of the republic and the secretary general of the FLN within the framework of combatting social evils.

In this connection, the national security and gendarme services have received orders to carry out a large scale clean-up operation against (?corrupt, deviant) opportunists and malicious elements of every type. These [word indistinct] will appear before courts that will hold hearings every day. Those who are convicted will be sent to labor camps, opened especially for this purpose in some areas of the country, to do various kinds of work of an economic nature. This important meeting was attended by Col Mustafa (Suluki), member of the Central Committee and director of the national gendarmeries Alhadi (Khudouri), member of the Central Committee and director general of national security; (Khadi Hannawi), member of the Central Committee and officer in charge of the Liaison Section of the organizations in the party; as well as the two secretaries general of the Interior and Justice Ministries; the governors of Al-Aghwat, Sa'idah, and Tlemcen and the directors general of the Interior Ministry.

LIBYA

FURTHER DETAILS OF AL-QADHDHAFI AL-KHADRA' SQUARE SPEECH

LD032240 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 1 September at a popular rally held at Al-Khadra' Square in Tripoli, marking the 10th anniversary of the 1 September revolution--recorded]

[Excerpts] We would like to say a few words regarding the domestic situation. You saw the military parade today. In fact, it was the biggest military parade. It showed the strength and the dangerous nature of the weapons you now own. This requires that all these weapons should be in the hands of the people. The popular masses should have control over these weapons, because this formidable military might will be turned against the popular masses unless the latter have control over it. If this might is not controlled by the popular masses it would kill freedom. The shah in Iran used the vast power of the Iranian Army to supress freedom in Iran and divide the sons of the Iranian Army to supress freedom in Iran and divide the sons of the Iranian people, who were calling for freedom and liberation from U.S. domination. In other words, the Iranian Army was used against the Iranian people. Why? Because during the shah's era the army was not under the control of the Iranian people. It was controlled by the shah, the government, and fascist, anti-freedom and antipopular elements. Now, praise be to God, the Iranian Army is in the hands of the Iranian people. Therefore this army will neither be used for killing freedom in Iran nor for dividing the sons of the Iranian people. It will be used for the protection of the (?wealth) of the Iranian people and their freedom. This is why the enemies of the Iranian people want to strike at the freedom of Iran and the Iranian people.

The Libyan military force, at least at the Libyan level, is regarded as a formidable force. It is therefore required that the popular masses should be in control of this force. It is inevitable that we should speed up the establishment of the armed people so that tanks, artillery guns, armored vehicles and all military installations are run by the popular masses and so that the latter can use them in self-defense and in the defense of their gains. Otherwise, the equipment will be used against you one day. [sentence indistinct] [applause and cheers] The solution is to speed up the establishment of the armed people so that the people will become armed and the weapons will be in the hands of the people and not in the hands of any other (?group). This is in order to guarantee that no one will use these weapons against the popular masses. Freedom is still at the mercy of the winds. Everything that is feared by the citizen should inevitably be in the hands of the citizens--the masses--so that there will be no more fear and so that freedom can be achieved. Irrespective of the authority in power, so long as these weapons are not in your hands there is a possibility that they will be used against you.

Starting next year, as of the scholastic year, we will begin militarization [tajyish], the militarization of the schools. Today (?we saw) the vanguard of the armed people. We saw students from secondary schools driving 2 missile-carrying vehicles. They are capable of using these. [word indistinct] the secondary school student was fired on by weapons such (?such as these) [words indistinct]. Other [word indistinct] countries of the world, students were killed by the bullets of the government. Today, this very day, here, the secondary school students who used to fear the weapons because they were used against them are being trained on these weapons and are driving the missile-carrying vehicles. They are the ones who have the weapons in their hands. This is a serious change. [cheering]

Every student, every father who has a student among his sons, and every citizen whose brother is a student, or one of his relatives is a student, should work to bring about the success of the militarization of the schools. This is in order to avoid the introduction of national service and compel this student to perform this service after graduation. If he is trained on these weapons there is no need for him to perform military service. We want the weapons to be in the hands of the people, so that we can defeat our enemy and so that these weapons are not used against us or against our freedom.

The militarization of the towns should inevitably be speeded up. Every citizen, irrespective of his work, should inevitably belong to a garrison in his town. He should carry an identity card with his number and a weapon on which he should receive training continuously. He should continue with his training on this weapon as he continuously attends to his other work.

The other point I would like to make is that the housing belongs to the person who resides in it. This is a basic point. This concerns your freedom. The aim behind this is to complete the freedom of the citizen. If you are living in a rented house owned by someone else or by the municipal council, you are not free. If someone lives in a house owned by another how can he be free? [sentence indistinct] [applause] This subject is very important as it concerns freedom. [words indistinct] the person who owns two or three houses, or even a building containing a number of apartments [words indistinct].

The question concerns freedom. If you live in a rented house you are not free. It is inevitable that the house should belong to the person who is living in it. Naturally, the person who owns more than one house has no right to do so because the second house should be owned by the other person who is living in it. The question here concerns the completion of freedom first and foremost. You should own the house you are living in, so that you and your family live in security. How can the people be free if they are living in rented houses? How can the people be free if there are some living in rented houses and some offer houses they own for rent? In other words, how can we have some people owning more than one house each and some people who have none and therefore have to rent? It is a question of freedom. The popular congresses issued Law No 4 supporting a slogan [from Al-Qadhdhafi's Green Book] [words indistinct]. Even the work carried out by the revolutionary committees to implement this slogan is a source of pride to all of us. The measures taken by the revolutionary committees and the other popular committees whose duty is to implement Law No 4 have been completed. But there remains one thing--one problem which we have not solved; this will be solved as of now. Revolutionary measures [words indistinct] the coming years [words indistinct]. [applause] Any person living in a rented house will be regarded, as of now, as being the owner of that house. This house is his.

As of today, any person living in a rented house will be deemed the owner of that house. He must (?register) the house in his own name in the real estate department register. He should register that this house, number so and so, on such and such street and this or that town or village in which he resides, now belongs to him. [Words indistinct] if the owner deserves compensation, then he will receive compensation later on. If the new owner cannot compensate the original owner of the house, then your general budget will do this. The general budget will pay compensation on behalf of the new owners by paying the price of the house. As of now, in order to put an end to the problem, any person living in a rented house will be deemed to be the owner of that house in order to realize the slogan: the house belongs to the person who lives in it. [applause and cheers]

The second point--we have said that we are concerned about your freedom, the freedom of everyone of you, the freedom of every individual and his family. If we have freedom, there is no need for revolution. Revolution is against subjugation, injustice, and oppression. Why did we stage the revolution? We did so in order to eliminate injustice and exploitation as well as class distinctions and class differences. There should be no person serving another. Every individual should serve the whole community. No person should serve another; no person should be served by others.

For example, the question of employing servants, including employment of people to drive your car for you--this is a [word indistinct] subject. Vehicles used for transport and the carrying of goods--we still regard transport and the carrying of goods on vehicles as productive work. We still regard transport as productive work.

For special considerations transport is productive work, but in actual fact it is not. Therefore, the vehicles used for public transport and the carrying of goods are not [words indistinct] like the privately owner car. The person who is currently driving a vehicle is regarded as being a productive worker, the same as the farmer and the worker.

But if you employ a person to drive that vehicle for you while you are engaged in other work--in a store, or a farm, or any job, while you own a truck being rented to another person, then this is not right; this is slavery. This means that this person who is driving your truck for you is your slave; you are enslaving that person. He needs a livelihood and you are exploiting his need and have therefore enslaved him. Freedom lies in the need [applause]... [sentence not completed] The person who drives a car will be deemed as being the owner of that car, the same as the person who lives in a house and is deemed to be the owner of that house. Compensation will also be made later, unless the owner of the vehicle starts to drive his own vehicle, and in this case the vehicle shall be deemed as productive means and the ownership as being a productive ownership. As of now this will be applied. Either you drive your own car and be regarded as rendering a service to yourself, and you are free to do so--and here I mean the trucks--or the person who is driving the vehicle will have the right to claim the ownership of the vehicle and compensation for the original owner will then be made along the same lines as compensation to the owner of the house.

There is another point: Some Libyans on whose properties the workers marched, those Libyans who used to hold contracts in the past, and those who used to own buildings and factories, have obtained money as compensation. Let us say, for example, that one of them obtained 1 million dinars from the people, from the people's budget, as compensation while in actual fact his property, which had been seized by the people, was worth only 100,000 dinars, for example. This means that this person should return 900,000 dinars to the people's budget. [Words indistinct] that these people are demanding a lot of money. Our task is to resist the exploitation--the means of exploitation owned by a person and used for the exploitation of another. What concerns us is to take away the means by which a Libyan can exploit another Libyan from the person who uses these means to kill freedom and exoit others [word indistinct] so that he can remain the master over the salves. We are all masters; there is no slave. Therefore, it is inevitable that these means should be taken away and given to the people. [Words indistinct] we are working day and night in order to give everything to the people and so that the weapons may be used by you. [applause and cheers]

The other point I want to talk about is part of the new revolutionary transformations. I have heard several times from the popular committees abroad that there is a wide gap between our embassies abroad and our Libyan masses who are also abroad. They say that in some embassies there are persons who used to belong to the defunct regime. They say that these embassies are spending a lot of money on pleasure. They say that these embassies are using luxurious cars. All this was said at the People's Congress and at the General People's Congress. There is no doubt that we have appointed the ambassador; we appointed them after the revolution. [Words indistinct] the same men who [words indistinct] during the defunct regime. [Words indistinct] but the embassy as a whole, generally speaking, represents a government position until now, despite the fact that our country [words indistinct] and the establishment if the people's authority by the establishment of the Jamahiriyah; but the embassies still belong to the government, surrounded by the payment of allowances and immunities, as well as the red-colored ans special passports, pomp and splendor. They are still addressing governments on behalf of a government, while the fact is we have a people's authority. In order to eliminate this contradiction, I would like to say the following: As of tonight, all the Jamahiriyah students abroad, especially in Europe and America, and we have thousands of these students, and the Libyans who are living in these countries, should march on these embassies and transform them into popular offices. [applause and cheers]

MAURITANIA

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR: COOPERATION TO CONTINUE

LD311948 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Moroccan ambassador to the Islamic Mauritanian Republic in Noukachott has stated that the two countries will continue their cooperation.

The ambassador made this statement following a 2-hour meeting he had today with Prime Minister Mohamed Khouna Ould Heidallah. He added that the Mauritanian-Moroccan Cooperation Agency will continue its work and that a delegation representing the agency will visit Nouakchott during the next 2 weeks.

MOROCCO

SAUDI NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD021544 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, arrived in Fes early this morning at the head of an important delegation. At the airport the prince was welcomed by Mahjoubi Aherdan, minister of state for PTT and communications; Driss Basri, minister of the interior, Abdelwahid Belakziz, minister of information; Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard, Saudi ambassador in Rabat; members of the embassy staff, as well as his son, Prince Mus'ab; and a representative of the Ministry of the Royal Household, Protocols and Medals.

Meeting With King Hassan

LD041900 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ifrane, Sep 4 (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco received here Monday Saudi Prince ;Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard, who was accompanied by Prince Mus'ab ibn 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Dr al-Khuwaytir, Saudi culture minister [title as received]; Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, information minister; and the Saudi ambassador in Rabat, Shaykh Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard.

The king's advisers, Ahmed Reda Guedira, Driss Slaoui, and Ahmed Bensouda, as well as Minister of Interior Driss Basri and Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, attended the audience.

TUNISIA

CHINESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

LD031532 Tunis TAP in English 1405 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Sep 3 (TAP)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party arrived Sunday to Tunis to attend the congress of the P.S.D. (Destourian Socialist Party). The delegation, headed by China's ambassador in Tunis, Cui Jian, is composed of 4 members including deputy director of the CCP internal relations, Sun Pin. The Chinese Communist Party is for the first time represented at a P.S.D. congress. In a short statement Cui Jian outlined the willingness of the Chinese C.P. to develop its relations with the P.S.D.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF EGYPT'S AS-SADAT TO HAIFA

Navon Welcoming Speech

TA041040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1006 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Speech by Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon in English at dockside in Haifa welcoming Egyptian President as-Sadat to Israel--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, your honored lady Madam Jihan as-Sadat: It is a great honor and pleasure to welcome you, your dear daughter and your distinguished entourage, and offer you our most cordial greetings on your arrival in Israel. I do so on behalf of all the people of our country, as well as in my own name and that of my wife Ofira.

There have come to meet you here the leaders of the Knesset, government, Supreme Court, spokesmen of all sections and communities of our people, and the distinguished dean of the diplomatic corps in Israel. And the city of Haifa and its residents await you to express the profound respect and esteem for your personality, your vision and your achievement for your noble wife, for the generous, tolerant Egyptian people, for your great country with its glorious and ancient culture and, of course, for peace.

This time you have chosen to come to us by sea. Your ship is anchored in a friendly port. And I cordially invite your skillful seamen to feel at home here in Haifa, just as if they were in Alexandria. [Navon continues with a few words in Arabic, which he then translates into English]

Mr President, whether you come to us by land, air or sea, you will always reach the same destination: The hearts of this people. Your visit today follows upon the visit of our prime minister to Alexandria. It is an additional link in the golden chain of peace, which is now being shaped by our two peoples and our two governments. We are confident that the talks you will hold here with our prime minister, Mr Menahem Begin, and his colleagues will remove some of the impediments that lie in the path of peace and help to pave the road to that comprehensive peace in the area, which we all desire, and to the achievement of which we have committed ourselves. We can find great encouragement in the way in which the various provisions of the peace treaty are being implemented. The timetable is being meticulously observed, and there is an atmosphere of mutual trust and a goodwill of both parties. Insofar as there are differences of opinion on one subject or another, they should not be obstacles to peace, but rather be regarded as challenges for both sides to overcome.

Those elements that watch from the sidelines and proclaim their hostility to the peace process do not grasp the full historic significance of what is taking place. But sooner or later they too are bound to climb onto the chariot of peace, for this is the direction in which history has commanded us all to travel.

Let us not forget that it is less than 2 years since this chariot of peace set out on its historic journey. It cannot be stopped.

Mr President, your talks with the prime minister of Israel and his colleagues are taking place this time in Haifa. This is a city of labor, culture and creative activity; a city that symbolizes coexistence and fruitful cooperation between Arabs and Jews.

We hope that it will not be long before we see flying in the wind, side by side with the flags of Egypt and Israel, the flags of the other countries in the area, bringing good tidings of peace, prosperity and brotherhood among peoples. Thank you.

As-Sadat Arrival Speech

TA041055 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1010 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in English at dockside in Haifa upon arrival in Israel--live]

[Text] Bismallan, President Navon, Premier Begin, dear friends: It is with hope and confidence that we visit Haifa in another step in our holy pursuit for peace. It is also quite significant that our meeting is taking place in the city, which is the living symbol of coexistence and fraternity between Arabs and Jews. For centuries, those cousins lived by side by side in peace and harmony, worshipping God and tilling the land for their common good.

We are here to consolidate the gains we achieved along the road to peace. I would like you to know that every Egyptian is determined to make peace a living reality that expresses itself in all walks of life. Never again will there be bloodshed and suffering. Never again will human life be wasted in a futile conflict in which no one benefits. We are also equally determined to spread the umbrella of peace to include the Palestinian people. This is a moral commitment to which we will remain faithful at all times.

Dear friends, the challenge might be great, but the promise is greater. We are committed to meet the challenge. In the interest of every man, woman and child in the region we will pursue our goal with all vigour and devotion. This is God's commandment. It is also our own choice. May God Almighty guide our steps and enlighten our way; may He grant us the strength we need to overcome all obstacles and the wisdom to heed his word [few words in Arabic]. Thank you very much.

As-Sadat Haifa Speech

TA041110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1036 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in English at square in Haifa on the occasion of his visit to Israel--live]

[Text] President Navon, Prime Minister Begin, Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, friends and cousins: Really, it is a great honor for me to meet with you today. I have come here, bringing to you with me greetings of 41 million Egyptians, who insist upon building permanent peace in the end, so that our coming generation will live together in harmony and fraternity and will live also to give the example for the whole world. When there is a will, the people always win, and our will for peace and your will for peace, for sure will prevail. Thank you very much for this very warm welcome that you have accorded to me, and I promise that this time, like I promised the Israeli people there in Jerusalem in my first visit--in 1977 I promised that there will be no more war and security should be met for both sides. Well, I promise you here in Haifa that I have been doing my best and putting all the necessary effort with my friend Menahem Begin, so that we can reach a peaceful, permanent, comprehensive solution based on justice. I promise you I shall be doing this. By now I know Premier Begin, and I say I can do business with him. Thank you very much.

As-Sadat, Navon Meeting

NC041603 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon this afternoon in his wing at Dan Carmel Hotel. President as-Sadat stated after this meeting that he and the Israeli president reviewed the political situation in the Middle East and relations between the two countries. At this meeting, they also discussed their view of the coming stage. During their talks the two presidents also dealt with cultural links between the two countries and ways to strengthen them. During this meeting the president affirmed his continued optimism regarding the Middle East issue.

The president said in this regard that no one was optimistic 4 or 5 years ago; his excellency was the only one who was optimistic.

Concluding his statement, the president said that he agrees with Israeli President Navon that the consolidation of peace depends on the consolidation of cultural ties between the two countries.

The Israeli president gave President as-Sadat the Maimonides book.

Asked what went on in the meeting between him and President Navon, President as-Sadat said: I enjoyed the discussion with President Navon. This was the first time I have held long talks with him.

Asked about his discussions with Navon, President as-Sadat said: Together we reviewed the whole situation, both the comprehensive peaceful settlement in the area and the level of relations between Egypt and Israel. I gave President Navon my assessment of the situation. At the same time, I also presented my views. But we concentrated in our talks on cultural aspects. I informed him of what went on in my meeting with (Rod Siegal) and (Philip Brud) from the United States and the talks which took place in Cairo and Alexandria. President Navon was very understanding. He gave me a book which I consider a treasure. The name of the book is More Hanevohim.

After this, let me tell you that I appreciate these talks which I held with Navon. Let us hope that we will continue to talk together in the future about the peace process, bilateral relations and cultural links.

As-Sadat, Begin Meeting

TA041916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president ended their first face-to-face working meeting about 1 hour ago. The meeting lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours.

The prime minister's adviser, Dan Patir, said that the two men discussed all the relevant issues between the two countries and international issues. Asked whether the issues of Jerusalem and the problem of oil were also discussed, Patir reiterated that all the issues were discussed. As-Sadat and Begin will meet again tomorrow morning.

On the issue of oil: Egyptian officials in Haifa say that Israel will have to choose between an Egyptian concession on quantities and a concession on the price. Israel wants Egypt to sell it 2 million tons of oil per year at OPEC prices from the 'Alma oilfields.

However, Egypt wants to supply less oil at a higher price. The Egyptian officials say that their government wants to reduce the oil production from the Gulf fields and this is how President as-Sadat will present the problem to Prime Minister Begin.

Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin said that the talk between As-Sadat and Begin was good and that the members of the delegations are holding consultations now.

Navon Speech at Banquet

TA042158 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Toast in English by Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon at a state banquet in honor of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--live]

[Excerpts] [Speech intercepted in progress] To pay you honor and respect for your personality, your vision and courage and to express our confidence that this visit and the talks you are holding with the prime minister of Israel will mark a further important stage in the edifice of peace which you and Mr Begin are building together with such persistence, determination and devotion.

I have no doubt that the time will also come soon for an exchange of views on the character of the cultural and spiritual dialog between our two nations. While political, economic and military aspects can be defined and measured, the cultural and spiritual sphere is more complex, comprising as it does beliefs, opinions, emotions and traditions that have taken shape in each people over the generations. Not only has there been no free and open contact between the two sides but the sad events that have taken place between them have prevented them from taking an objective view of each other. Naturally, there are points of resemblance and points of difference between us. Like you, we regard man as the crown of creation, not a means but an end, not a plaything in the hands of rulers but a living being for whose sake they were chosen and whose welfare they have to serve. Like you, we believe that the family is one of the highest values of crucial importance in the social and national fabric. Like you, we too seek to build our society on the synthesis of achievements, of modern science in our ancient, spiritual heritage.

On the spiritual plane our religions have the same concept of the one, absolute and eternal creator, uncompromising monotheism; Hebrew and Arabic are twin sisters. The more deeply one delves into the two languages the more one discovers not only an extraordinary similarity of vocabulary but also a similar world of symbols, concepts, attitudes. After all, they grew up in a common house, a common home, and they were born of the same parents.

Like you, Mr President, we too regard war as the instrument of death and peace as the tree of life. At the same time, there are not only similarities between us but also differences, natural differences stemming from the history and needs of each of our nations. Constantly growing knowledge of each other will teach our people to recognize the similarities and respect the differences. After all the entire cosmos testifies to both variety and harmony.

In the Talmud, which was composed after the Bible, the question is asked why did the Almighty create man as one single individual who is called Adam. Instead of doing as he did with the beasts and the flowers which he created, by his word, in infinite numbers and quantities. One answer is: So that no man should say to his neighbor: My father was greater than your father, my pedigree is more honorable than yours.

Another reason is: In order to show the greatness of the Almighty. For when a king of flesh and blood produces coins from a single mold all the coins are identical. But the Almighty, who is the king of kings, created all men from the mold of the first Adam and yet not one is identical with the other. A combination of both replies could serve as a basis for the relations between peoples. All of us are equal in origin and value, but each of us is entitled to be different from the others. Equality and difference at one and the same time.

President as-Sadat, during our meeting today, which I found an extremely pleasant and instructive experience, I presented to you a copy of the Guide to the Perplexed, More Hanevohim, which was written as you have seen in the Arabic tongue, but in Hebrew letters by Moshe Ben-Maimon, known as Maimonides, the great Jewish Philosopher who lived for many years in Egypt and whom you mentioned in your speech at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba.

This is not the place nor am I qualified to evaluate this book which covers such a wide spectrum of philosophical and religious enquiry on the bases of Judaism, referring to Greek philosophy, the (Mo'atazilah), the ('Ash'aria), the Arab Aristoteleans and other schools of thought. I will limit myself therefore to a brief quotation dealing with the secrets of the divine science. This is what he wrote, freely translated and somewhat abbreviated, but a few phrases of them I will read in the original Arabic written by Harambam, only the beginning and the end of the sentence. He says--and I will translate it later into English. "Do not imagine that these great secrets of nature and divine science can be fully and completely known by any one of us, not so. At times the truth shines so brilliantly that we perceive it as clear as day and then matter and habit draw a veil over our perception and we return to a darkness almost as dense as before. We are like those who in the thickest darkness of the night behold frequent flashes of lightning. For some, the lightning flashes in continuous succession and their night is as clear as their day. For others, the lightning flashes only once during the whole night. There are some to whom the flashes of lightning appear at longer or shorter intervals and there are some who never behold the light even once, but grope about in the darkness despite the powerful manifestations of the truth."

My wish for you and for ourselves is that the truth which has flashed before our eyes during the past 2 years may shine upon all of us at continually shorter intervals and with constantly growing brightness.

I raise my glass, Mr President, and I ask you all to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of his excellency, the president of Egypt, his honored lady, their household and our distinguished Egyptian guests, to the progress and prosperity of the great Egyptian people, to peace between Israel and Egypt, to peace in our area and all over the world: Lehayim!

As-Sadat Toast

TA042142 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2112 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Toast in English by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at state banquet in his honor hosted by Israeli President Navon at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa--lived]

[Text] Bismallah, President Navon, Mrs Navon, Prime Minister Begin, Mrs Begin, dear friends. Thank you very much for the sentiments you expressed towards me and the people of Egypt.

The reception we found here was both moving and significant. It is an expression of joy for the advance of peace; it is an affirmation of confidence in the present and hope in the future. This feeling is equally shared by the Egyptian people. To my satisfaction and happiness a new sense of mutual trust is emerging across the border. This is a revival of the great heritage of our forefathers and spiritual teachers. For this feeling to continue it has to be cemented and fortified by our behaviour toward one another every day. It should be reflected in the way we think of each other, the manner in which we formulate our policies and interpret the party's moves. We should make a major effort to erase what remains in the minds of some of us from the unhappy past; persisting barriers should be broken and eliminated through hard work by both sides. Above all, we should never lose sight of our goal.

We did not take the giant steps we took together to reach a tactical accommodation with Israel. We did so to bring peace to every home in the area and put an end once and for all to the causes of war and conflict. We took that difficult road to restore the fraternity and affinity that has always existed between Arabs and Jews. Thus it is a historical mistake to think of what some gave and what the other got. Rather, we should think and move in terms of what we all can do to make the Middle East a zone of happiness and fulfillment. Each and every one of us should invest his potential to insure the creation of a better tomorrow for this generation and the generations to come.

First and foremost, we should all realize that the only durable peace is the comprehensive peace. Any misconception of this point would be a gross mistake whose price no one can afford. It is with this in mind that we shape our determination to pave the way for a just settlement to the Palestinian problem which is the heart and core of the entire conflict. The realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is not incompatible with Israel's interests. It is the only guarantee for coexistence. It is a prerequisite to a world of harmony and tranquility for all of us.

Dear friends, we are here to work for that goal and we are determined by God's will to succeed. We approach our task with a sense of history and optimism. As you have always noticed, I am an optimist by nature. I pay no attention to the voices of defeat and pessimism. I am never deterred by the size of the challenge. That's what men are for. The answer to the challenge before us is neither despair nor fanaticism, it is broad-mindedness and understanding.

Dear friends, we came here with a message of friendship and amity from 41 million Egyptians. We brought with us all the good will men can possess. I am certain that our endeavor will be fruitful. This is the dictate of reason and the way of the future. None of us will be judged in the annals of history by the arguments he made or the demands he represented. We shall be judged by the suffering we ended and the wounds we healed.

Dear friends, I invite you to rise as a tribute to President Navon and his spouse, to my dear friend the prime minister and his wife, to each and every one who is dedicating himself to the cause of peace, to the people of Israel and to the growing friendship between our two peoples. Thank you.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON MEETINGS WITH PLO SUPPORTERS

TA042030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says he favors talks with Arabs residing in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; with Arabs who do not conceal their support for the PLO, but are not PLO representatives.

Mr Dayan says that Israel should not change its policy toward the PLO. These remarks were made by the foreign minister in a special interview to the television newsreel against the background of his recent meetings with personalities from the territories. Our correspondent in Haifa, Yoram Ronen, spoke with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. [begin videotape]

[Ronen] Mr Dayan, it has been said that your meeting with Dr Natsha was recommended by the governor of Judaea and Samaria and with the agreement of the security services. However, there is still room to ask the question: Did you know that Dr Ahmad Natsha is a member of the Palestinian Council?

[Dayan] No, I did not know. I did not know him; I had not met him previously. This never occurred to me. Indeed, I am of the opinion and believe that if there is any Arab who lives here in Israel, or overseas, whom we think is a representative of the PLO, then we will not meet with him. First and foremost, the foreign minister will not meet with him.

[Question] Had you known that Dr Natsha was a member of the Palestinian Council would you have not met with him?

[Answer] I do not know what membership in the Palestinian Council means. Today I read in HA'ARETZ that all the expelled--and here I am quoting what I read--are appointed members of the council. That is to say, every person who is deported and later returns here is disqualified--I do not know if this could be the criteria. However, this does not interest me in the least. I do not deal with this. These criteria should be determined by the military government and the security services. That is to say, who is and is not qualified. All the meetings are approved by the military government and the security services; if they are not disqualified, then they could say: Look, you are wasting your time, you are talking to someone whose opinions are worthless. However, these criteria of who represents the PLO or who is connected with terrorist acts is not an issue I should know about or decide.

[Question] Nevertheless, Mr Dayan, a somewhat embarrasing situation has been created. You are the minister in charge of, among other things, our information activities overseas. We claim that Israel will not sit with the PLO representatives and, at the same time, you are meeting with someone who is to a certain extent identified with the PLO.

[Answer] If an embarrassing situation is being created as a result of these meetings, then it is because the military government suggested to me a person who does not qualify according to the criteria we have determined ourselves. Moreover, the security services have not expressed any reservations against him. For the time being, I have full confidence in the military government and the security services since one of them proposed [word indistinct] was the military government's candidate--and the security services did not express any reservation, then I do not rush to pass judgment on this issue.

[Question] If we are to quote the U.S. State Department announcement a few days ago following your meeting with Dr Haydar ash-Shafi in Gaza that despite the fact that Israeli leaders, without citing your name, are meeting with people identified with the PLO the United States will not change its position not to recognize the PLO.

[Answer] Do you know what? I do not accept everything that the State Department spokesman says as being one of the ten commandments.

However, the truth is that here we are faced with a problem. However, it is not the problem mentioned by the State Department. The problem is this: Between you and me, here is Israel: Are we, Israelis, ruling out talks with Arabs living here who are supporters of the PLO and who we did not deport? Sometimes and quite often they are chosen by the Arab mayors. For instance, take Rashad ash-Shawwa. According to the recommendation made by Butrus Ghali, I asked Ash-Shawwa to transfer the results of graduation examinations in Gaza to Egypt. He told me: I will not do this before getting Yasir 'Arafat's approval. At the time he hosted, in the basement of his house, the leader of the terrorists in the Gaza Strip who later on committed suicide and so on. Still, he continues to be the Gaza mayor. I do not want to cite other names.

Therefore, the question facing Israel and myself is not whether to negotiate, talk or discuss with a representative of the PLO--the answer to this is unreservedly negative. The question is whether to meet with Arabs legally living here and who, sometimes, hold respected and official positions but who do not deny or conceal the fact that they support the PLO and regard the PLO as the recognized leadership of the Palestinians. That is to say, they identify with the Rabat resolution. I will quote one of the Arabs: Fourteen Arab countries have recognized Yasir 'Arafat. Do you want me not to recognize him? Well, the question is: Is this kind of Arab qualified for talks and negotiations as far as we are concerned? In my opinion, the answer to this question is negative. That is to say, one cannot negotiate with them. There are two possibilities: If they are inciting violence and so on, then they are in a criminal category. Then, the military government and the security services should make sure that no negotiations are held with them, especially if they are connected with the PLO. However, if the question is one of principles, where the person states publicly or publishes in the newspaper that he favors a Palestinian state and he accepts the Rabat conference resolution that the PLO is his leadership and Israel does not prohibit him from running for elections and being in charge of public issues, that person is not disqualified, in my opinion. If the person is a physician in Bethlehem or Hebron--I do not know where Dr Natsha works today--and the military government proposes him to me as a person representing an opinion, then, in my opinion, the person is not disqualified even if the State Department says that if Dayan can meet Natsha, then we can meet with Yasir 'Arafat.

[Question] And they can even ask what was wrong in Andrew Young's meeting with a PLO representative [few words indistinct]?

[Answer] Anyway, we have to determine the criteria. In my opinion, this is very important because we should work out a way to talk to them. I want to give you an example, as the foreign minister, although this issues also interests me personally, as Moshe Dayan. The basic question is: How will we coexist with the Arabs? It is important not only to know what we propose, but also what the Arabs are ready to accept--those who are ready and whether they are ready and so on.

However, next Sunday I am leaving for Germany. I will meet there with Foreign Minister Genscher, who has just returned from a tour in the Arab countries. Undoubtedly, this question of the Arab conflict, peace--and these two issues are today connected, including the situation in Lebanon and so on--will be on the agenda. I do not want to be in a position whereby Genscher will tell me: I have just visited these Arab countries. This is the Arab position.

They are ready to make peace with you and the blame for not achieving any progress lies with you because you are not doing what is necessary toward the Palestinians. This is the core of the conflict.

I want to arrive in Bonn and meet with Genscher. When I am told off by him, I want to be able to tell him: Sir, regarding the Palestinian Arabs, I know better since I live with them, I listen to them and I talk to them and this is their position. If no progress is made and we cannot reach an agreement on some issues, it is not because we do not want to live together with them but because this is their position. I want to be able to quote them with sincerity. However, in order to be able to do this I must meet them.

[Question] Do you foresee us, Israelis or Israeli official representatives, meeting--perhaps not this year but in 1 or 2 years--with PLO members?

[Answer] No, no. I think that on the issue of the PLO there are two basic and principle points we should not move away from. The PLO is disqualified because of two reasons: One, because of its so-called war which merely means the murder of civilians; and, second, because of its program and charter which calls for the annihilation of Israel. [several words indistinct] Well, there are no doubts regarding the PLO; however, I cannot imagine that we will reach an agreement with the Palestinian Arabs--those we are not putting under arrest but under detention. Moreover, with those who are permitted to return from their exile in Jordan--with these persons we will not talk. I cannot imagine such a situation even if those Arabs say that they accept the Rabat resolution and as far as they are concerned the authorized representatives to adopt any sort of decisions on the Palestinian issue is the PLO, according to the Rabat resolution.

[Question] To conclude, Mr Dayan: Do you attribute any particular significance to the timing of the meeting, on the eve or the Begin-As-Sadat meeting and without the prime minister's knowledge?

[Answer] Regarding the timing of the meeting on the eve of As-Sadat's visit there is no significance. In my opinion there is no connection between the two issues. I will only tell you this--I do not know how many more minutes we still have at our disposal...

[Question] Not many.

[Answer] Then, I will tell you this: I would like to be in a situation whereby we would be able to tell the Europeans--and this is going to happen next Sunday when I meet with the Germans--and the Americans--and I will be leaving for the United States on 17 September--and to the Egyptians, that we are well aware of what the inhabitants of Gaza think just as well as or perhaps better than they do.

[Question] The inhabitants of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] Yes, the inhabitants of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria. Regarding the prime minister's [prior knowledge about the meeting]: In my opinion, the talks I am holding are preferable on all aspects, even as far as the Israeli Government is concerned. It is better that I can come and say: This is a personal and private meeting initiated by me and I do not come to you on behalf of the Israeli Government or as the representative of the prime minister.

[Question] And even without the prime minister's knowledge?

[Answer] If the meeting is held with the prime minister's knowledge I cannot say that I am not talking on his behalf, because then the prime minister will have to issue a denial or remain silent as a sign of agreement. I will not lie to them. I come to the prime minister, making do with his criteria and accepting them, and the prime minister says: Regarding the inhabitants of the territories, we will not examine their opinions very closely unless they behave in a violent manner and then we will send them to prison. However, there is no such thing as the prime minister being aware of the meeting and not agreeing to it. If you come to the prime minister and tell him that you are about to hold a meeting and he objects then the meeting will be held with [as heard, presumably without] his agreement. In that case, I would not be able to tell Dr ash-Shafi or anybody else: I want to talk with you in a personal and private manner. What I am going to say to you is not on behalf of the government and is not accepted by it and so on. I think it is better that the talks I am holding are conducted in this way. Even then there are doubts about whether these people are completely sincere with me.

[Question] I would like to ask you other questions. However, I must end this interview now. Mr Dayan, I thank you very much.

[Answer] You are welcome. [end videotape]

JERUSALEM POST REPORTS COALITION REACTION TO DAYAN MEETINGS

TA050730 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Sep 79 p 2 TA

[By Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Only President Anwar as-Sadat's visit prevented the eruption of a major political storm within Coalition parties over Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's latest encounters with Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But both Likud and National Religious Party spokesmen said Dayan will have to face the music after the Egyptian leader goes home.

The Coalition was seething yesterday over Dayan's Monday meeting with Ahmad Hamdi Natsha, a leading West Bank communist, once deported for incitement and now reported to have connections with the PLO.

The individual Likud parties and the Likud Knesset faction are expected to deal with the issue next week, and Dayan will find few if any defenders there. Likud Knesset faction chairman Avraham Sharir said yesterday that Dayan "wrought great damage to Israel's struggle against the PLO's worldwide diplomatic offensive."

MK Yig'al Kohen of the Likud argued that "the Likud cannot and will not accept a one-man policy which is not to the liking of anyone in the Coalition. The Likud will put Dayan in his place."

NRP Knesset faction chairman Yehuda Ben-Me'ir has already announced that he will summon his faction "to take up Dayan's behavior, which has lately gone beyond all bounds of the acceptable and the permissible. We cannot agree to a situation in which this man does what he pleases."

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN KORDESTAN PROVINCE

Kurdish Leaders Reportedly Flee

NC021255 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sep. 2 (AFP)--Leaders of the banned Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IDP) have left their stronghold of Mahabad for nearby mountains and the town was quiet, Iranian Interior Minister Mohammad Hashem Sabbaghian said today. The minister added that lack of security in the area meant that Mahabad could not be sent oil supplies it needed.

Mr Sabbaghian's statement that the IKDP leaders had taken to the mountains around Mahabad coincided with an Iranian radio announcement that its correspondent there had been expelled from the town by the IKDP and had gone to Saqqez 120 kms (75 miles) away. Mr Sabbaghian also said that the army's 27th Division based at Sanandaj had occupied the small town of Bouhan 120 kms (750 miles) south of Mahabad, but he gave no indications of whether it intended to occupy the IKDP stronghold at Mahabad. He said that 6 people had been killed and 2 wounded after "Kurdish rebels" attacked a police vehicle at Naqadeh near the Iraqi border north-west of Mahabad and 2 male nurses died when an ambulance was attacked at Saqqez.

Guards Sent to Kermanshah

GF040925 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 3 Sep 79 GF

[Text] A group of the Fars Corps of Revolution Guards will leave for Kermanshah. According to reports, 80 guardsmen left for Tehran this afternoon at 1500 on their way to Kermanshah. Another 24 Islamic Revolution Guards from the city of Fasa left for Kordestan this morning at 0600.

Chamran Speaks in Baneh

LD041006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] After numerous clashes which left five persons martyred, at 1800 yesterday, Islamic Republic Army units and the Revolution Guards Corps arrived in Baneh under the command of Dr Mostafa Chamran and were received by the people. Following this, the people gathered at the city's mosque and listened to a 2-hour speech by the deputy prime minister. Dr Chamran asked all the people to return to work.

Reported Massacre of Kurds Denied

LD032044 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, said since antirevolutionary men are guilty (?of) the massacre of our Kurdish brothers and the government has dispatched armed forces to that area to crush the rioters and help our Kurdish brothers, the mass media which are dependent on international Zionism as well as on American and European capitalists are now talking of massacre of the Kurdish people by the government forces. Tabatabai said if you realize that these broadcasting companies and these mercenary newspapers are silent about the Israelis ever increasing invasion of Palestinian camps and the people of south Lebanon, the nature of this propaganda in preparing the public opinion of the world for conspiracies of international expansionists against the Islamic revolution of Iran will be clarified.

Deputy prime minister and government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai, who was being interviewed by PARS NEWS AGENCY, said with the arrest of an Iranian and foreign agents disguised as reporters and guerrillas disguised as Kurds, it is evident that these [word indistinct] are planned by foreign agents as well as antirevolutionaries.

Bani-Sadr Comments on Kordestan

LD041751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Dr Abdul-Hasan Bani-Sadr, an advisor to the Ayatollah Khomeyni, at the radio and television center in Urumiyeh--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Dr Bani-Sadr, you have come to the city of Urumiyeh in Western Azarbayjan, the northwest of the country, at a time when this part of the country and the province of Kordestan is in a disturbed state. Bearing in mind all the arguments, in your view, can we regard the clashes in the west of the country as a purely local problem involving ideological differences and regional demands, or are the clashes due to the policies of a foreign power? In other words, is a foreign country involved in instigating these clashes? If so, and if the foreign country is one of the superpowers, do you think that we are now confronted with a superpower in our western area or not?

[Bani-Sadr] Certainly, such clashes cannot take place without a foreign element. If clashes take place inside a country, the involvement of some foreign elements is necessary. However, the foreign element cannot act without local causes. Therefore, we should see what the internal causes of the situation in Kordestan are. One of the causes is the historical behavior of the government. There has been tyranny and oppression, pressure and plunder in every part of the country, especially during the reign of the former regime. Another cause has been the cultural policy throughout the ages, as the political powers tried to create disunity among the various people so that they could [words indistinct].

Another factor has been economic backwardness in various parts of the country--the enemies of the revolution are making use of deceit in that area.

They come and say that the imam himself is a great feudal lord and owns 60 or 70--sometimes they claim 300, or whatever they like--farms and property, and that the army and the guards are coming to Kordestan to take the land away from you and give it to the feudal lords. Well, they are making use of an existing situation in the region, and use it as a deceit to drag the people towards war and fratricide.

There is also a fourth, psychological, cause. The major powers have always made use of the problem of nationalities. It is nothing new. Stalin discovered this question of nationalities, and he himself committed many slaughters. In Georgia, his native area, he carried out many killings. He made use of the nationalities, but when he came to power he made use of the question of nationalities to break up the countries he wanted to devour.

Other countries make use of this, too. They try to create a nationalities question to break up a country. If we wish to solve the problem, we should remove these causes, because if we remove them the foreign powers will have no local base of operation. We are ready to remove these causes, and we have expressed our readiness to do so. We have said we are ready to accept autonomy to the same degree they want it, and even more, we included it both in our constitution and in the law on the councils.

However, our official administration is a crippled organization; in some cases the administration even acts contrary to the revolution; even in Kordestan. In my view, disruptive elements have descended upon Kordestan. I have seen some documents concerning the contacts which Mr Qasemlu had with the Russians and the Iraqis. The disruptive elements are trying to make use of the present opportunity, because they know full well that the present regime and the present government will not retain the causes of the dissatisfaction like the former regime. If the government is given the chance, it shall remove all these causes and, therefore, the bases of operations will disappear for good.

The disruptive elements know that given the chance, we shall remove all the causes for their activities. This is why they are trying--so long as the opportunity still exists--to create conspiracies and make some gains. Of course, foreign powers are assisting them, because they too do not want our revolution to succeed.

As for Ezzeddin Hoseyni--come and tell the truth to the people. Come and introduce yourself. Tell them that you are the same person who until yesterday was in the service of the shah and who today has become a toy in the hands of the leader of the Democratic Party. Many people have gone to Kordestan and have talked to him. Mr Moftizadeh himself has gone to Sanandaj and has repeatedly talked to him. Other ulema have talked to him. They have told him that, since he regards himself as a religious leader, why has he left the Muslims, and has [words indistinct] and has become a Democrat? Hoseyni answered: I shall never leave the Democrats, never. Well, come out and tell the truth to the people. You regard yourself as a descendant of the prophet Mohammad, as a Sunni, but at the same time you are a communist and a Democrat. How can you combine all these together? A person would have to be very opportunistic to combine all these things together. Of course, we say no to all this. We shall not accept conspiracies. We have accepted whomever the people have freely elected.

In my view, it is not right for the people to submit to force. Our brothers, wherever they are, should fight against the logic of force and free themselves. If the Russian Government is ruling over them, its rule is tyrannical and they should not submit to it. If Russia says: No, these are Soviets and there is equality and brotherhood among them and all of them are republics, then let Russia explain why they take the oil from Caucasia, why they take the cotton from Tuekestan. We wish to create a world without boundaries--but not in the sense that everyone can plunder whatever he wants from wherever he wants. Boundaries created through force should be removed. Everyone should be free in his own house. We wish them freedom in their own homes, and hope that they have a humane life. This is our wish for all people. I hope our society will become a model society with a brotherly and free life for all groups living in this country.

Kurdish Leader on Moscow Ties

DW040948 Bonn DIE WELT in German 3 Sep 79 p 1 DW

[D. Dummendey Mahabad dispatch: "How Communist Are the Kurds? 'The Soviet Union Is Our Old Friend'"]

[Text] "We are not fighting for a Communist Kordestan," 'Abd ar-Rahman Qasemlu, one of the prominent leaders of the Kurds' struggle for autonomy within Iran, insists.

Yet, Ayatollah Khomeyni has accused Qasemlu and others of trying "to establish communism in Kordestan."

Tehran's Ayatollah Taleqani unequivocally pointed his finger at Moscow Friday. Iran's "neighbor in the north," he said, is helping the rebels in Kordestan.

I met the 48-year-old Kurdish leader in his "mountain fortress" at Sardasht--a small town, a rocky roost in the wildly rugged landscape near the border with Iraq. Qasemlu denies that he has direct contacts with Moscow, yet he frankly admits: "The Soviet Union is our old friend. It supported the Mahabad Republic at the time."

The republic of Mahabad, also called "free Kordestan," broke away from Persia with Soviet help in 1945. At the time the allies had occupied Persia, but Kordestan was located in a "neutral" zone. Yet, the dream of the Kurds lasted for all of 11 months. After the withdrawal of the Russians the shah reconquered Kordestan.

Qasemlu states that so far he has not received any aid from the Soviet Union. "But we shall not reject any aid should anybody offer us any," the Kurdish leader avers. "We do not, however, accept any conditions. We do not want to lean on anyone. It is to be our people all by themselves, but it goes without saying that political support by a superpower like the Soviet Union is already valuable to us." The other superpower--the United States--in view of the civil war over Kordestan, is apparently backing Khomeyni: Washington is conducting negotiations with Tehran on renewed deliveries of U.S. war material and spare parts which the Iranian Army urgently needs in its war against the Kurds.

"We did not think that the United States would accept this bloodthirsty regime. If it helps Tehran in the war against us, the United States is the enemy of the Kurds," I was told a day later by Shaykh Essedin Husayni, the most respected religious leader of the Kurds and an ally of Qasemlu.

The Kurdish leaders point out, however, that Moscow, too, has courted the Khomeyni regime. The USSR has a border with Iran which is over 2,000 km long. Moscow hopes, too, that Khomeyni will fully resume the deliveries of Iranian natural gas contractually agreed on under the shah, deliveries which now proceed at a rate of only 50 percent of that agreed.

Qasemlu has indeed ample experience in the east. When he had to discontinue his law studies in Paris in the forties because of leftist political activities and had to leave France, he was granted a scholarship in Prague. When Mossadeq booted the shah out in 1952, Qasemlu returned to Iran. After Mossadeq's overthrow, he went underground for many years. In 1955 he was back in the CSSR again, obtained his doctor's degree in economics, and for 15 years lectured at the Prague Economic College. In 1976, however, he went to France again, to the Sorbonne. He returned to Iran this year. The Kurds have plenty of weapons: Thousands of captured rifles, antitank missiles, ammunition and even tanks and artillery, all having come from the collapsed army of the shah. Soldiers and officers of Kurdish origin have joined the guerrillas.

We are sitting together with Qasemlu and Shaykh Husayni in the latter's home at Baneh, 50 kilometers southeast of Sardasht when mullahs arrive again, bringing a negotiating offer: Shaykh Husayni should come to Qom for negotiations, place his fate in the hands of Islam." "Leave Qasemlu and his communists behind," the letter says, whose sender is Ayatollah Khalkali, Khomeyni's "revolutionary judge in Kordestan" who so far has had 78 Kurds executed.

On the very morning when the four mullahs travel from Saqqez to Baneh, 20 Kurds are executed.

For an hour and a half Khalkali's emissaries argue heatedly with Husayni and Qasemlu. Then all of us peacefully sit down for supper on a plastic sheet spread on the ground. Next morning the emissaries leave again after an obortive mission. Qasemlu obviously is not afraid that the Kurds will follow Khomeyni's appeal and extradite him: Accompanied by only five armed fighters, we drive with him over the road from Sardasht to Baneh, negotiating double bends in the road and crossing deserted canyons and driving through poor hamlets. Everywhere the men are carrying arms. Whenever they recognize Qasemlu they raise their rifles in greetings.

Situation in Mahabad

LD041836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Our group of correspondents dispatched to western parts of the country this afternoon report that despite the fact that 24 hours have elapsed since the deployment of various forces on the hills overlooking the city of Mahabad, the roads leading to it and the city's sensitive points, the city has not yet resumed its normal daily activities. Nevertheless, the city's shops are gradually opening, and this is indicative of the fact that the people welcome the arrival of the members of the army and their brother guards. The members of the army arrived in Mahabad from two directions: From the Naqadeh-Mahabad T-junction, and also via the Manjil garrison and the Maragheh road leading to Mahabad.

In an interview with the PARS AGENCY correspondent the commander of the forces dispatched to Mahabad said: We were fully aware of the position, situation and the place where the arms of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan were being kept, and the aim was to adopt tactics to deal the heaviest blow with the minimum of loss at the armed elements of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan in order to make it lose its fighting power and to destroy it. In this manner, thanks to air support and with backing from helicopters, as of 0900 yesterday rapid and decisive attacks by the dispatched forces began to take place, but they were confronted with mines and booby traps laid throughout the axis of the front. All along our path we came across such modern weapons, which had fallen into the hands of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan from the Mahabad brigade, as tanks, missile launchers and 106 carbines.

At Mahabad barracks all the buildings were mined and booby-trapped, and by this inhuman act, the Democrats intended to destroy in a cowardly fashion the brother troops who were dispatched to the area to establish security and calm. Fortunately, however, because of total vigilance the mines were defused by specialists of the Iranian Islamic Republic Army.

The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, using a night tactical maneuver, smashed the positions of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan west of the Mahabad barracks, which caused panic among the Democrats and greatly helped the advancement of the dispatched columns.

Report on Mahabad Occupation

LD041837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The day before the arrival of the army in Mahabad, the Democrats stationed in the army barracks set fire to many buildings of the barracks with all their contents, and the army personnel after being deployed to the barracks began the work of extinguishing the fire. Previously a false rumor had been spread to the effect that the army barracks in Mahabad were set on fire by missiles fired by Cobra helicopters. Mr (Nikmam) said that what is worth bearing in mind at the moment is the maintenance of security in the region, and the Army of the Islamic Republic has taken the necessary steps in this direction.

Major Mahmud Ardalan, commander of the army unit which entered Mahabad from the Miandow Ab crossroads, said: At 1300 we arrived at the gates of the city and immediately took control of the hills and strategic positions. Major Mahmud Ardalan said: In fact, we did not wage a regular battle; rather, we waged guerrilla warfare. The people who have come to this region are familiar with this region, and I am confident that the army personnel will not be tricked by guerrilla tactics.

Captain Torkman, commander of the special airborne forces from Tehran, said: At 0900 yesterday we set off from 20 miles away from Miandow Ab accompanied by units of the armored division of Qazvin dispatched from Manjil to provide support for the army forces. In the distance between Miandow Ab and Mahabad, we were fired upon three times. We searched all the villages on the route. The houses were empty, and in some houses we discovered a great deal of weapons.

Army Holds Khan Pass

ID041738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Col Iraj Sepehr, commander of the Sanandaj division, said in an interview with our correspondent who has been sent there on a mission: The Khan Pass, which leads to one of the inaccessible and important points near Sardasht, has been cleared of insurgents by the Iranian Islamic Republic Army. You will now hear this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] I am requesting Colonel Sepehr, who is the commander of the Sanandaj Division, to give us an explanation about the operational area of the division he is commanding and to describe for you the situation in the region from the standpoint of these operations and the struggle against the outlaws.

[Answer] This is Colonel Sepehr. Greetings, dear listeners, I am extremely happy to be at Baneh at present among dear brothers, officers, NCO's and troops and also among dear brother guards. I congratulate you for your daily increasing successes. The latest success and advance by the military elements in the region and by the division has been the occupation of the Khan Pass by us with the assistance of the armored units and ranger forces from Bushehr. As a result, this fortified and inaccessible point has been occupied by army units. Throughout the region we are in control of the situation, and the army and divisional units are poised to advance toward subsequent targets. [end recording]

TEHRAN REPORTS 12 IRANIANS FORCED INTO IRAN FROM IRAQ

ID311134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 31 Aug 79 ID

[Text] According to a PARS AGENCY report, 12 Iranians resident in Iraq were driven into Iran through its western border last night and are now staying in Kermanshah in the house of Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Javad A'lami.

In an interview with the PARS AGENCY correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Ashkabi, one of the Iranians driven out of Iraq, said: We were arrested and carted off to Iraq's security service jail with a number of Iranians and were there from about 5 June for a period of 41 days, charged with participating in protest demonstrations against the arrest of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Naqer as-Sadr; then we languished for another 35 days in another jail with no knowledge about our families.

He added: A few days ago--a long time since we were moved from the one jail to the other--we were moved to Iran.

AP OFFICE IN TEHRAN CLOSED, TWO CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED

LD041110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The AP office in Tehran has been closed and will remain closed until a new person is appointed to run this particular agency office, legal procedures are observed and new correspondents have been accepted.

Dr Behzadnia, general director of the foreign press of the Ministry of National Guidance, announced this news to the PARS NEWS AGENCY and added: Thomas Kent and Philip Dopoulos, correspondents of the AP agency, have been expelled, and two Iranian correspondents, 'Alireza Jahanshahi and [passage indistinct], will no longer cooperate with this office. Similarly, (Nicolas Taro) (Erin Taro). who unofficially cooperated with this news agency, will no longer take part in any such activity.

With regard to the reason for the closure of the AP office, Dr Behzadnia explained: Correspondents of this news agency have sent out prejudicial and distorted news and this has (?provoked) world public opinion. He continued: The dispatch of lies as news and other reports that have been published in the mass media concerning those who have been previously expelled are among the other reasons for the closure of the AP office.

Investigation of Banned Publications

LD311412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0950 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution in the Central Province has asked all the chief editors and the senior editors of publications, whether those which have been banned or those which are still being published, to submit one copy of each published newspaper or magazine--for the periods 22 November 1978 to 20 January 1979 and from 23 July to 22 August 1979, as well as the photocopy of the file made for them by the Ministry of National Guidance, to the Press and Publications Department of the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of the Central Province situated in Evin prison, so that the cases of the banned can be investigated.

He said that the presence of the chief editors and the senior editors of the banned publications is also necessary. The Tehran prosecutor added: All newspapers and magazines which are being published must send one copy of their magazine of newspaper on a regular basis to the Press and Publications Department of the Office of the Revolution Prosecutor.

UK Correspondent Expelled

LD011856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a responsible official at the Ministry of National Guidance announced today that a DAILY TELEGRAPH reporter, Christopher de Kertser, will be expelled from Iran because he has not obeyed the regulations that apply to foreign correspondants. He has 1 week to leave the country. This official also added that another person by the name of Alexander (Paco), who claimed to be a French reporter and was operating in Urymiyeh under the name of Rahim, has been arrested by the guards and has been reported to the Ministry of National Guidance. An investigation made it clear that he is not a reporter, and his dossier was sent to the prime minister.

PUBLICATION OF KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL RESUMED

LD311445 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "KEYHAN To Be Published Again in English"]

[Text] The English-language newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL is to be published once again next Saturday, 1 Septmeber 1979, after a 5-month closure.

The English version of KEYHAN, which enjoyed special importance and status among both local and international circles, will still operate under editor Kazem Zarnegar and the nucleus of the former editorial board.

TURKISH ENVOY HANDS BAZARGAN ECEVIT NEUTRALITY STATEMENT

LD011808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Turkish ambassador to Iran met with Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan this morning. At this meeting, the text of the statement by the Turkish prime minister regarding Turkish nonintervention in Iranian events was presented to the prime minister. The statement points out that the Turkish Government is especially attentive not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran, and it fully respects the unity and territorial integrity of Iran. This is a result of the longstanding policy of the Turkish Government to observe goodneighborly relations with all its neighbors. In contrast to this policy, those who wish to blemish the friendly relations between Iran and Turkey have spread rumors to the effect that armed mercenaries and volunteers have been sent from Turkey to Iran in order to assist the counterrevolutionaries in Iranian Kordestan. On the other hand, they also have stated that Turkey is helping the Iranian armed forces in order to crush the counterrevolution in Kordestan. All these rumors are baseless and mere lies.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN ADDRESSES DOCTORS 3 SEP

LD040114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text of speech to Iran's doctors by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on 3 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful: My messages and speeches have usually been addressed to the whole nation, but at times they have been particularly addressed to one particular class or group. This time, too, my talk is exclusive, but it is addressed to a group that we seldom talk about and seldom refer to our need for them, namely, the doctors, physicians, nurses and all those, whether men or women, who are concerned with curing illness and disease, and these kinds of social needs of the nation.

Unfortunately, as I said in a recent message, most of our calculations went wrong. Although we expected--it was a premature expectation--that now that the enemies and the counterrevolutionaries have left the country they would let the country start its positive and constructive and peace-making works and that activities would be directed toward these goals. Nevertheless, gradually various voices were raised and the wounded and crushed snake began to move and to spread its poison. It was expected that the members of various committees--regional committees who had shown a great deal of self-sacrifice during the clashes and struggles against the former regime--that soon all the fortifications would be removed and these people could return to their homes and lives.

Soon we discovered that they must remain in their positions. Of course, the new traffic police was not still formed. The same is true about the Revolution Guards. We thought that in 1 or 2 months after the revolution all the Revolution Guards would be released from service. However, due to all the killings and all the attacks and all the obstacles and all the rumors that were raised in every direction, it became clear that, no, we still need both the committees--and they still endured attacks and gave martyrs--and the Revolution Guards.

Gradually, their troubles and deprivations were increased and many people who were employees in some departments or worked in the bazaar or in some other places, were very much needed, especially as the result of wars, plots and threats which were created in the border areas and other parts of the country, such as the problems in Gonbad-e Qabus, then in Kordestan, in Khuzestan and other places. Eventually, we came to this conclusion that due to conspiracies, strikes and problems which were created by the workers and employees in the factories and which are still continuing, it was necessary for the nation who had given martyrs and had endured every sacrifice to come to the field and act.

As you noticed, when the crusade for reconstruction was announced, wave after wave of the people--young and old and workers--came and took part in it, and quite willingly they go to the villages and to the remotest and worst part of the country and are cooperating with the villages.

The army personnel who, unfortunately, had acquired a bad name--although I always defended them--and due to the instigations of the leftists and due to false interpretations which are made of Islam and the revolution, were facing complete disruption and there was a reluctance to obey orders and accept service and show self-sacrifice. Now you can see that in Kordestan how they are competing with others and the officers, the noncommissioned officers and the privates--all of them--take part in every action and are being martyred. Due to the same self-sacrifice and the readiness to serve, I hope by this evening when my speech is broadcast--if they broadcast it and if they kindly give permission for it to be broadcast--you would have heard the news and the glad tidings [about the victory in Kordestan]. Right now--it is 1530--I have just received the report of the arrival of one column of the army in Mahabad. It was reported to me that the army entered the town and the people had come to welcome the army with white flags.

AYATOLLAH IN MASHHAD SENDS MESSAGE TO BAZARGAN

LD031144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Mashhad, Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Mar'ashi has sent the following telegram to the prime ministry:

In His almighty's name, Tehran, the office of the prime minister. Your Excellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the beloved prime minister of Iran.

I convey my best wishes and greetings. We heard your very beneficial and valuable speech. Your action is indicative of your good will. Therefore, on behalf of the nation, I express my support for the revolutionary government of Your Excellency which has been formed on the order of the leader of the revolution, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni. It is hoped that God willing, by following the guidance of the leader of the Islamic community you will continue your revolutionary programs with utmost decisiveness. For your government is Islamic and enjoys and will continue to enjoy the support of the Islamic nation of Iran.

BAZARGAN DEPARTS FOR QOM FOR MEETING WITH KHOMEYNI

LD041803 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, left for Qom this afternoon to meet and hold certain talks with the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. According to a PARS AGENCY correspondent's dispatch, minister of state and head of the plan organization Mo'infar, Minister of State for Revolution Projects Dr Yadollah Sahabi, Minister of Commerce Reza Sadr, and Minister of Interior Hashem Sabbaghian have accompanied the prime minister to Qom.

Interior Minister on Khomeyni Meeting

LD050740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] At 1700 yesterday, Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and a number of the ministers of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in his private residence, and for 2 hours they had discussions with the leader of the revolution concerning the important national issues.

At the end of this meeting, Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian, in an interview with the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY in Qom concerning discussions of the Council of Ministers members with the imam, said: The report of the operations in Kordestan and the successes of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was presented to the imam. Also the development projects which have been planned for that area were explained to the imam. We issued the necessary orders concerning this matter and emphasized that the necessary steps should be taken as soon as possible for the development of that region. The imam also praised the services of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the Islamic Revolution Guards.

Continuing his interview, the interior minister added: Mr Mo'infar presented some information concerning the budget to the leader of the revolution. Sabbaghian added: In this meeting, the imam issued some orders to Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister, concerning the general state of the country.

The PARS correspondent questioned the interior minister concerning the latest developments in Kordestan. Mr Sabbaghian said: Kordestan is, at the moment, fully covered by the army and is completely clam, and the gendarmerie and police stations are being speedily reestablished. Necessary medical equipment as well as foodstuffs such as rice, butter and wheat and other necessary material are being sent by plane to Kordestan region and are being distributed among the people.

KHALKHALI HANDS DOWN DEATH SENTENCES IN SANANDAJ

LD040928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, the Islamic Revolution Court judge, arrived in Sanandaj from Saqqez yesterday, and after considering the cases of two counterrevolutionary agents of the corrupt regime of the past and after considering the cases of three more people on various charges, issued the following sentences:

Col Ghalam 'Ali Ayyubi, army head of countersabotage under the previous corrupt regime, was declared to have waged war on God, the Messenger of God and the people of God on the charge of murder and was sentenced to death. He killed three people during the late Dr Mohammad Mossadeq's period as prime minister. Guardsman Esma'il Ahmadi-Nezhad was declared to have sown corruption on earth by committing the major crimes of adultery and shooting at Sanandaj strugglers at the outset of the Islamic revolution and was sentenced to death. The death sentences on these two agents of corruption were carried out at 2000 yesterday at Sanandaj airport. The court also sentenced Jabbar Dallal Faraji, Mohammad Bonkal and Mohammad Hushang on the charges of producing alcohol and the possession of arms to 100 lashes each in two rounds.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali returned to Saqqez at 1900 yesterday.

FORMER CABINET MINISTERS ORDERED TO REPORT FOR TRIALS

LD040750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Tehran Islamic Revolution Court:

In His Almighty's name, all the prime ministers and the runaway members of the cabinets of Sharif-Imami, Azhari and Shahpur Bakhtiar are hereby informed to attend the Islamic Revolution Court of the Central Province at the Ivin prison and answer charges leveled against them. Otherwise, they shall be prosecuted in absentia and submitted to the Revolution Court for punishment.

[Signed] Ahmad Azari Qomi, public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court of the Central Province.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES EXECUTION OF SWP MEMBERS

LD021917 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran today:

Recently, rumors regarding the execution of 13 members of the Socialist Workers Party spread by various groups and parties and protests made to Iranian diplomatic offices abroad have given ruse to difficulties. The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while denying these rumors, which are part of counterrevolutionary propaganda programs wishes to point out that the trial of these individuals has not yet been completed, and the Islamic Revolution Court of Iran has not yet passed sentences concerning the abovementioned. It is obvious that prejudicial groups have embarked on such measures in order to take advantage and make political gains.

OIL REVENUES TO BE USED TO FINANCE PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

LD031852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a message today (?announced that) the income from 1 day's sale of oil will be devoted to development projects in and the general expenditures of each province. Please pay attention to the prime minister's message:

[Bazargan--begin recording] In the name of God the most compassionate, the most merciful, A message [words indistinct] for the compatriots, for the provinces. I read from the text:

Once again, in the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Following [words indistinct] the illustrious leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, dated 22 August, that the income from 1 day's sale of oil--meaning oil exports--should be presented to the Kurdish brothers, under the supervision of the government, and before that we had devoted 1 day's income to Khuzestan, I am pleased to inform the dear compatriots that bearing in mind the national and religious solidarity of the people and the bond of unity and cooperation that, thanks to God, despite the attempts of the enemies and ill-wishers can be witnessed throughout the country, it has been decreed that all the provinces should benefit from this national asset. Thus, the net income of 1 day's sale of crude oil--which at the present level of production is 4 billion rials--will be devoted to the development projects and general services in each province, such as village and district roads, agricultural projects, housing hospitals, schools, water, electricity, hygiene and relief work. These projects should be carried out by the government departments, the crusade for reconstruction and the local councils with a minimum of formality and a maximum of efficiency. It is obvious that priority will be given to and more efforts will be made in the more remote and more deprived provinces. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MAY RECONSIDER RELATIONS IF SWEDEN CONTINUES CRITICISM

LD022255 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Iran may reconsider her relations with Sweden if Foreign Minister Hans Blix continues to criticize Iranian policy in Kordestan. This was stated by a spokesman for the Iranian Government today. Foreign Minister Hans Blix appealed a few days ago to the Iranian leaders to stop the use of force against the Kurds, among others. The foreign minister today said in reply to the Iranian statement that relations between Sweden and Iran are good and we hoped that they would so remain

BANK GOVERNOR DENIES RUMORED CHANGE IN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

LD041108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Mowlavi, governor of the central bank, today told the PARS NEWS AGENCY: A report has recently appeared in Tehran's morning and evening papers regarding the new foreign exchange regulations. This report is untrue. He added: There has been no change and there will be none in the foreign exchange regulations. It has recently been rumored that a deposit of 30 rials for the purchase of every dollar will be obtained. This rumor is hereby strongly denied.

AFGHANISTAN

PUSHTUN, BALUCHI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED 31 AUG

GF312000 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Aug 79 GF

[Excerpt] The leaders and representatives of various Pushtun and Baluchi tribes congratulated the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], on the occasion of Pushtun and Baluchi National Day.

In the messages received in Kabul from the leaders and representatives of various Pushtun and Baluchi tribes, Pushtun and Baluchi National Day congratulations were addressed to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council; Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and prime minister; members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council; Cabinet members and the people of Afghanistan. In these messages they expressed their wishes for the happiness and welfare of the people of Afghanistan under the leadership and guidance of the people's great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, and expressed hope for further solid fraternity with the people of Afghanistan.

Today, 31 August, is the national day of the people of Pushtunistan and Baluchistan. This glorious national day of our Pushtun and Baluchi brothers and sisters was celebrated with majestic gatherings. During these gatherings and rallies, speeches were made about Pushtunistan and Baluchistan National Day and about the struggles of the brave and courageous Pushtun and Baluchi people, and several passionate revolutionary poems were read.

Also, great Khalqi marches were staged by our noble and honorable people throughout the country in celebration of Pushtunistan and Baluchistan National Day. Thousands of portraits of the great and talented leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, as well as the colorful national flags and national flags of Pushtunistan and Baluchistan and revolutionary banners were displayed by the marchers, who expressed their joy and happiness on this glorious national day of Pushtun and Baluchi brothers and sisters by performing certain national and local songs.

In the city of Kabul, Pushtunistan and Baluchistan National Day was celebrated this morning at Pushtunistan Square with glorious ceremonies and waves of sentiments of the noble and honorable people of this city. Members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council, members of the Cabinet, senior officers of the Afghanistan People's Armed Forces, high-ranking government officials, Pushtuns and Baluchis residing in Kabul, leading delegates and members of the Khalqi women and youth organizations and thousands of noble and honorable citizens of the city of Kabul and students participated in these ceremonies.

MEETINGS SUPPORT KHALQI REGIME, SCORE IRANIAN 'FANATICS'

LD021606 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The grand marches and Khalqi meetings held every day by thousands of our noble and patriotic people for condemning the treacherous actions of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution manifests the reality that our toiling people defend and support their Khalqi regime in an unqualified manner.

According to BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondents, today, too, grand Khalqi marches and meetings were held to condemn the treacherous intervention and shameless aggression of the shortsighted fanatics of Iran, reactionary circles of Pakistan, agents of imperialism and black reaction on our country and our Khalqi regime.

The participants in these marches and meetings, shouting revolutionary slogans and giving revolutionary speeches of expression of patriotic sentiments, once again pledged their total support of our Khalqi regime, and with Afghan zeal and bravery promised to (?defend), to sacrifice their being and property for preservation of the honor of the country and defense of the Great Sawr Revolution. A large number of ulemas, [word indistinct] clergy and imamsoof mosques in various parts of the country, in special meetings endorsed the declaration of the general assembly of the Islamic toilers of Afghanistan and expressed total readiness to annihilate, in accordance with the first declaration, the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and the enemies of the invincible Sawr Revolution [words indistinct].

In these meetings, a number of ulemas, clergy and [word indistinct] and imams, in speeches on the high principles of the holy Islamic religion, said from the outset of the history of the invincible Sawr Revolution, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the working class and with guidance of the ingenious leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, all the measures adopted by our Khalqi state have been in compliance with the principles of the holy Islamic religion and in the interests of the toiling class of Afghanistan and all of them have been and are aimed at insuring social justice in Afghanistan.

DEMONSTRATIONS EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

GF021840 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpt] This morning a number of our patriotic people in various parts of the country held meetings and staged demonstrations to express their appreciation for the general amnesty decree handed down by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, concerning those individuals who have left their homes.

Thousands of the noble and patriotic people, including workers, peasants, members of the committees for the defense of the revolution, professors and students, participated in these meetings while carrying portraits of the great and beloved leader of our people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, and revolutionary banners and colorful national flags.

AMIN READS TARAKI MESSAGE TO RALLY ON UPRISING CENTENNIAL

GF040600 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpt] The hundredth anniversary of the war against the British was celebrated throughout the country today with majestic rallies and a message from the great leader of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

A majestic rally held at the Polytechnic Institute today at 1500, arranged by the Afghanistan Academy of Science with the cooperation of scientific and cultural institutions of the country, marked the 100th anniversary of the war against the British and the Kabul national uprising against the aggressive British occupiers. First the DRA national anthem was played, and then the message from our beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki--prepared for this occasion--was read by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and prime minister. The message was greeted warmly with continuous applause and shouts of slogans from the audience.

Message by comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, for the centennial celebration of the war against the British:

Dear compatriots, the course of events in the history of the people of the world in its various stages is the result of a chain of historical evolution which constantly changes the methods of human (?struggle) in all aspects of life and has produced the conditions of the present era. This evolution is still based on certain logical links presently existing throughout the world.

Historical documents tell us that following the perfection of feudalism, the colonial onslaught of the British Empire brought the Indian Subcontinent under its cruel and unjust power. This vast empire then decided to spread its area of influence beyond the boundaries of India in order to protect its interests along with other colonial deceptions, and to overcome all obstacles, through looting and plundering, to protect its unjust and ominous colonial interests. That was why, during the 19th century and the first 20 years of the 20th century, these enemies of mankind and plotters and looters of religion imposed such conditions upon the oppressed people of Afghanistan that their impact became a heavy burden on the shoulders of the toiling and oppressed people. These conditions dealt a severe blow to the people's efforts for progress and advancement.

During these inauspicious years, the people of Afghanistan, on the one hand, faced the plundering forces of a vast empire with empty hands and, on the other, were caught in the grip of internal reactionaries and the systems of monarchy and traitorous elements who, in cooperation with foreign elements, were voluntarily betraying the country to protect their own interests and class privileges.

In the light of its historical existence and genuineness, our ancestors and forefathers with devotion and self-sacrifice dealt victorious blows to British imperialism, the first exploiter of the Asian countries. These actions not only made the foreigners despair of fulfilling their ominous goals, but their behavior on the Asian Continent became an example, an instruction book, for the liberalism of the people of the Indian Subcontinent and its future struggles.

Today, the 100th anniversary of the Kabul national uprising in the war against the British is drawing near. Various scientific and cultural documents of the DRA are being researched and studied, through the efforts of Afghan scholars, with regard to the various aspects and events of this war on the basis of numerous documents and available evidence. For example, next summer marks the final chapter of this war, when the battle of Meywand transformed the last hopes of Britain on our sacred soil into total despair. On the basis of this research, the proof, which is so necessary to history, will be presented to the world and to our present and future [word indistinct].

My dear esteemed compatriots, British imperialism, which during the 20th century, with the help of similar forces, has assumed the ominous form of international imperialism, has constantly created great obstacles in the path of the people of the world who are trying to liberate themselves from its remnants and from the looting and plundering of colonialism and imperialism, who are trying to rebuild a free and prosperous world by achieving victory in their intense class struggles. International imperialism, with its old threats and the cooperation of its treacherous and devoted henchmen, has aimed its final efforts at frustrating and offsetting the struggles of those people of the world who are moving forward with lofty steps toward a comfortable life.

It does not understand, or does not wish to understand, that conditions have now changed to the advantage of the progressive forces. These progressive forces and their great movements can no longer be stopped by the old deceptions of colonialism and imperialism; nor can these deceptions halt the trend of the social perfection of history in the life of mankind.

From the Great Sawr Revolution until today, when we are celebrating the 100th year of the brave and courageous people's jaw-breaking blow to the forces of colonialism, the greatest deception of these imperialist plots has consisted in those futile efforts against our Khalqi revolution made by international imperialism with the cooperation, plots and intrigues of the known imperialist countries and with the cooperation of the deceptive reactionaries of the Pakistani Government and the narrowminded, decadent bigots of Iran. Without having learned any lesson from the events of history, they, like their ancestors, want to beat their heads against this sacred soil and break them.

The government of the DRA, with the cooperation of its noble and patriotic people, through the efforts of the PDPA, and in accordance with the values of the Great Sawr Revolution, now plays such a progressive and humanistic role that historically it has earned a praiseworthy and laudable position in the bright aura and glory and majesty of all labor movements of the world, just as the people of Afghanistan have become the model of freedom movements for the oppressed people of the world by tearing apart the strongholds of colonialism. Furthermore, Afghanistan has openly taken solid steps in the country to rebuild a society without exploitation.

Inasmuch as the vast programs of the centennial celebration of the war against the British begin with this rally, once again the pages of history place the course of these events before our people like a reflecting mirror. Because the past events of history should be approved or rejected by the people in accordance with their duties in shaping their independent lives, these events should clarify all good and evil acts as a lesson of history for future generations. [as heard]

I am confident that the noble and fighting people of Afghanistan will be totally aware of these historic events and that, alongside the PDPA and the brave sons serving the government, they will struggle to achieve the sacred goals of this Great Sawr Revolution and to annihilate our internal and foreign enemies, just as on the great day of the people's revolution, they joined hands and made this people's uprising a real victory. Long live our people! May our Khalqi flag wave forever!

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that these ceremonies were attended by the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, members of the Revolutionary Council and Cabinet members, senior officers of the Afghanistan People's Armed Forces, high-ranking government officials, secretaries and members of the Khalqi organizations, a large number of ulema and scholars and the noble people of Kabul.

When Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and prime minister, arrived in the auditorium of the polytechnic gymnasium, the people in the audience rose and greeted him with long applause and shouts of revolutionary slogans and the throwing of bouquets and petals.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at the start of the majestic rally, following the playing of the national anthem of the DRA and the reading of the message of the people's great leader, Taraki, on the occasion of the Kabul national uprising against the British aggression, the prime minister of the DRA delivered his passionate and revolutionary speech prepared for this occasion.

Centennial Celebrations

GF041750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The 100th anniversary of the war against the British Kabul national uprising against the aggressive British occupiers was celebrated this afternoon with majestic national ceremonies at the Khalqi National Hall of the War College.

At the start of the ceremonies, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] national anthem was played by a group of artists from the women's Khalqi organization. Afterward Lt Col Mir Mohammad [name indistinct], professor at the War College, delivered a lengthy speech on the courage and bravery of Afghans and on the patriotism of the country's courageous intellectuals.

MUSLIM REBELS CLAIM KABUL CUT OFF FROM NORTHERN PROVINCES

BK041651 Hong Kong AFP in English 1631 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 4 Sep (AFP)--Muslim rebels fighting the pro-Soviet government of Afghan President Nur Mohammed Taraki have cut off the capital Kabul from the country's northern provinces, rebel sources said here today.

Rebel forces were meanwhile engaging government troops in widespread fighting in Parwan and Panjshir Provinces north of Kabul, the sources added.

The Afghan refugee movement Paiman Itehad Islami created last month said rebel forces had blown up a bridge at Kafter Khaneh on the road to the Salang tunnel--one of the world's highest road tunnels--north of the capital. They had also killed three busloads of government troops sent as reinforcements after the attack, the movement added.

Rebel forces had also shot down four government MIG planes and one helicopter over the Panchir Valley several days ago, it said.

Government forces reportedly hit back by shelling the Baghlan and Panchi regions in the north.

Paiman Itehad Islami however added that despite this counter-offensive, rebel forces had also taken control of a number of northern districts including Khowst Va Fering and Andarab.

Observers meanwhile noted that both sides were attacking and counter-attacking in an attempt to gain control of the principle towns in the districts around Kabul.

Government forces however notched up an important success several days ago by reportedly killing the leaders of the conservative religious group Hezbi-Islami in the Gardez region, 150 kms (105 miles) south of Kabul). They also killed Hezbi-Islami chief of general staff for the region.

Rebel sources however claimed that their forces were still surrounding the town where a large army garrison is stationed.

Despite increased clashes in numerous Afghan provinces, the capital Kabul was understood to be calm with no reports of incidents there recently.

INDIA

ISI CARRIES PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER TO CASTRO

BK041515 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1430 GMT 4 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Charan Singh has sent the following letter to President Fidel Castro of Cuba:

After assuming office as prime minister I was hoping to participate in the sixth nonaligned summit due to be held next week in Havana. I was looking forward also to making your personal acquaintance and visiting your great country. We were touched that you sent a special envoy to extend your personal invitation to me. In these circumstances it was a considerable disappointment for me to have had to decide not to attend the summit. My many preoccupations here at the present moment prevent me from going to Havana.

I am however extremely conscious of the momentous and historic nature of the nonaligned summit over which you will be presiding with such distinction. The nonaligned movement has gone far and achieved much since it was founded. Both Cuba and India are founder members of the movement. We have cooperated to strengthen it. The principles and objectives of the movement are now found attractive by an ever increasing number of nations and peoples. This very expansion and growth of the movement has brought all of us great satisfaction even if it has also caused certain problems to surface. I have no doubt that committed as we are to the principles and objectives of nonalignment which bind us together we shall be able with advice and guidance and that of [as received] our many collaborators within the nonaligned world to find ways to resolve these problems. The unity of the movement must be maintained. The objectives of greater and more rapid economic development of the nonaligned nations through cooperation amongst themselves as also by their cooperation as a group with developed and industrialised societies must be taken forward. I know how deeply committed you and your country are to the concept that this should be achieved consistent with self-respect for all of us.

Let us hope that under your stewardship over the next 3 years the movement will get strengthened. Your own wisdom, dynamism, patience and leadership, I have no doubt, will help the movement to emerge stronger and more united in the pursuit of its objectives.

Our Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra, who in my absence is leading the Indian delegation, will cooperate fully with Your Excellency and your delegation as indeed with all the other delegations at the summit and I trust this cooperation will lead towards the achievement of our common goals.

Excellency, I wish you and through you the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana all success in your deliberations. May your labours enhance peace and stability for which all mankind yearns so much.

With assurances of my highest consideration.

POLITICIANS SUPPORT HENG SAMRIN REGIME IN KAMPUCHEA

BK030936 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The CPI [Communist Party of India] leader, Mr Bhupesh Gupta, has demanded that India should immediately recognize the Heng Samrin government of Kampuchea. He was speaking at a function in New Delhi yesterday in connection with the national day of Vietnam.

Mr Madhu Limaye said that the Pol Pot regime has no right to participate in the non-alined conference at Havana.

The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] leader, Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, expressed the view that the Vietnamese people are suffering because of differences in the communist movement.

COMMUNISTS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT'S STAND IN HAVANA

BK031308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 3 Sep 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Sep (AFP)--The pro-Moscow Communist Party of India has strongly protested against what it called "a very compromising and wrong stand" taken by the Indian delegation on some important issues before the current Havana summit of nonaligned countries. It claimed the stand was pro-West.

The CPI's group leader in the upper house of Parliament, Bhupesh Gupta, in a letter to Prime Minister Charan Singh today referred to Havana reports of an amendment moved by the delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Shyam Nandan Mishra, to the draft declaration of the summit meet. The letter, later released to the press, said the Indian move would, apart from tarnishing the international image of this country, "cause misgivings among our close friends in the nonaligned movement and among others who are constantly upholding its principles."

"It seems that some bureaucrats of the Ministry of External Affairs, known for their pro-West views, are having their way at Havana. This must be stopped at all costs," Mr Gupta demanded.

The Indian amendment reportedly sought the delegation of a sentence in the draft calling for "the closest unity among the nonaligned countries and the firmest cooperation among all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces as the most effective means for opposing the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence."

JANATA-S CHAIRMAN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN COMING POLLS

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[Text] Janata-S Chairman Raj Narain has expressed his confidence that secular, democratic and socialist forces in the country will join hands against the communal and authoritarian forces in the coming Lok Sabha elections. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Raj Narain referred to Mrs Indira Gandhi's reported statement in Nagpur that free and fair elections cannot be held in northern India under Mr Charan Singh's government. He said: By making such a statement, Mrs Gandhi is already conceding victory to JANATA-S in this region.